

Ministry Cautions Solidarity Against Further Rallies

WARSAW — Poland's Interior Ministry on Sunday warned Solidarity union organizers against holding a rally Monday, saying the police had been ordered to "counteract" unauthorized demonstrations.

The warning, carried in a communiqué by the Polish press agency PAP, followed huge counter-demonstrations Saturday to the official May Day parades in Warsaw and other cities.

The suspended independent labor union planned a rally Monday to celebrate the anniversary of Poland's most democratic constitution.

The ministry said violations of martial law could subject Solidarity to summary procedures without appeal.

The influential Roman Catholic church pleaded for calm, apparently fearing reprisals against the dissenters and a return to a stricter form of military rule.

Despite the May Day protests, the ruling Military Council went ahead Sunday with easing some martial law restrictions, including lifting the nationwide 11 p.m.-to-5 a.m. curfew.

In another sign that the authorities wanted to impress Poles that they were easing martial law, television news broadcasts appeared Sunday in civilian clothes for the first time since the Dec. 13 crackdown.

Warsaw radio confirmed the lifting of the curfew but said, "Further decisions on this matter have been conveyed to provincial governors."

It did not elaborate, but under a general easing of restrictions announced by the Military Council last week, the curfew could be reimposed by local authorities to crush what they consider subversive activities.

The relaxations were preceded by freeing a third of the 3,000 Poles held in jails and detention centers last week.

30,000 March
Chanting "We Want Freedom," "Release Lech Walesa," and "Down With the Junta," about 30,000 demonstrators marched through Warsaw's old town Saturday.

The size of the demonstration caught even its organizers by surprise. It was by far the biggest show of resistance since martial law was imposed.

"Today, we've shown these robbers our victory," shouted a young man with a yellow Solidarity badge on his suit lapel as he addressed the crowd.

"There are ten million of us," he shouted. The crowd chanted, "The whole of Poland! The whole of Poland!"

The demonstration appeared to provide a much-needed boost in

morale for activists of the opposition and a problem for the military authorities who have just begun easing their grip in an effort to gain popular support.

Although squads of riot police and crowd-control vehicles were deployed around the old town, no arrests or incidents were reported. It seemed that the authorities, aware of the route of the march from scores of leaflets in circulation for days, had decided not to intervene.

The protest began at 11 a.m. in Castle Square when a crowd of about 15,000, including worshippers from nearby St. John's Cathedral, gathered. Leaflets tossed into the air called for the lifting of martial law, releasing all detainees and persons arrested under martial law, a 100-percent wage increase and an end to unemployment.

As the crowd grew in size, it grew in boldness. Banners were unfurled from under coats and inside knapsacks — "Dictatorship, No," "Free Walesa," and "We Demand Solidarity." For the first time since the military crackdown, Solidarity T-shirts were worn openly.

Gathered behind leaders with linked arms, the crowd struck out, periodically singing the national anthem and religious songs. It passed before the residential palace of the Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Józef Glemp, to sing a hymn and chant "Long live the primate!"

Youths in uniform abandoned the official May Day parade and joined the demonstration.

After the march, a loud cheer was raised when a speaker asserted that "Radio Solidarity" had not been closed down by the authorities. A clandestine broadcast Saturday night faded away midway through.

By contrast, the official parade seemed to be a ceremony going through the motions. It was started with a 24-gun salute and a brief address by the military leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, to a crowd of notably elderly people in Place Gdanskowski.

Standing stiffly in uniform, he appealed to all Poles to come together. There was room in the march for everyone "who recognizes the Socialist road," he said.

Eighteen Charged
BERLIN (Reuters) — Eight Polish men who hijacked a domestic airliner to West Berlin on Friday were remanded in custody by a magistrate on Sunday, police said.

Charges were not specified. The men and 28 passengers, many of them relatives of the hijackers, requested political asylum after the plane landed at the U.S. Tempelhof military air base.



Ian MacDonald, a British spokesman, briefing reporters at the Defense Ministry in London on the Falkland Islands situation.

Royal Navy Maintains Tactical Momentum

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

LONDON — The air and sea battles that erupted around the Falkland Islands on Saturday indicate that the British will not waste the tactical momentum won by the bombing of the islands' two airfields.

In the present situation, analysts said, there is an opportunity for helicopter landings by Royal Ma-

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rine commandos to take advantage of what they consider the temporary confusion and wide dispersal of the Argentine defenders.

The Argentine force at Darwin, estimated at one battalion, could be one target for early attack.

Britain's apparent ability to establish air superiority around the Falklands is a major reason for believing that it now intends to push rapidly toward establishing bridgeheads on East Falkland.

The Harriers have reportedly shot down at least one Mirage III fighter. The French-built Mirage III is the best aircraft in the Argentine Air Force.

A British-built bomber belonging to the Argentines was also reported shot down.

With the islands' only airfields out of action, Argentina's one remaining means of reinforcement would be to attempt to run war-

ships loaded with troops through a qualitatively superior British fleet.

Some NATO analysts believe that for the present the British will concentrate on small commando landings, hoping to put the Argentine defenders off balance and create favorable opportunities for heavier attacks when the troopship Canberra arrives with marine and airborne troop reinforcements.

The completion of the blockade leaves Argentina with another and more fateful option: a sortie by the surface fleet and the two submarines against the British fleet, forcing a battle that, if successful for Argentina, would break the blockade.

Neutral naval sources said the option is open. They added that they thought this was exactly what the British wanted, a battle in which they believe the qualitative superiority of their ships and crews would turn the Argentine sortie into a disaster.

Complete assessment of the damage caused by the Royal Air Force's Vulcan and Harriers on the Stanley field, the more important of the two, was not immediately available. Air Force sources, however, reported that the strip was severely cratered, probably by the new JP-233 airfield attack bombs that were developed for raids on Soviet-bloc airfields.

The ability of the Argentines to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Talks Go On After British Attack

London Says It Lost No Planes or Ships in Falkland Raids

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. discussed possibilities for a negotiated settlement of the Falklands crisis Sunday amid heightened tension after clashes Saturday between British and Argentine forces.

Appearing with Mr. Haig following the meeting at the State Department, Mr. Pym told reporters: "I came here last week to negotiate with Secretary Haig as a mediator, and I have come back this week to consult with him as an ally." Mr. Pym flew from London on Saturday, one day after the United States dropped its evenhanded approach in the dispute and declared its support for Britain.

Britain reported no further combat overnight between its naval task force off the Falkland Islands and Argentine warplanes, but some ships of the task force were believed to be still shelling the islands' main airport, and more air raids on the Argentine occupation forces were considered possible.

In London, a Defense Ministry spokesman said the British government was providing only sketchy details of the Falklands combat to avoid revealing anything about current or future operations. But from government information and accounts by British correspondents reporting under military censorship from task force ships, Saturday's fast-moving events could be reconstructed.

Before dawn, a single delta-winged Vulcan bomber, flying 3,500 miles (5,600 kilometers) from Ascension Island and refueled en route by airborne tankers, dropped three 1,000-pound bombs on the 4,000-foot (1,200-meter) runway of the Falklands' largest airfield, at Stanley, on the eastern coast of East Falkland.

The bombs could have blown craters 15 feet deep in the runway, officials in London said.

After dawn, Harrier jets from the fleet's flagship, the aircraft carrier Hermes, raided the Stanley airport and a grass airstrip at Goose Green, 120 miles west of Stanley. The Harriers each dropped three 1,000-pound bombs and strafed ammunition and fuel dumps and planes on the ground with 2-inch rockets.

A few British ships advanced to within 10 miles of Stanley late Saturday afternoon and began shelling the airfield "to reinforce the effects of the bombing and to deter repair work," the Defense Ministry said.

Other sources in London said the bombing by the ships' autonomous 4.5-inch guns was continued through the night to disturb Argentine troops concentrated in and around Stanley.

"At present, we have no reports of further engagements," the Defense Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

But when asked if shelling of the Stanley airport had stopped, he

added, "The action is of a continuing nature in enforcing Britain's air and sea blockade of the islands, so for operational reasons people will have to be very careful what they say."

In response to Argentine reports that British Harriers had been shot down and a British frigate disabled, the Defense Ministry spokesman said no British planes or helicopters had been lost. A British ship hit in an Argentine bombing raid against the task force Saturday night suffered "only superficial splinter damage" from shrapnel, the spokesman said.

The only known British casualty, the spokesman said, was a seaman on the damaged ship who was reported to be in serious condition. He was the first reported British casualty during the entire task force operation, including the recapture April 25 of the island of South Georgia, 800 miles east of the Falklands.

Argentine Attack 'Ineffective'

The Defense Ministry spokesman said that while the naval shelling of Stanley was taking place, "Argentine fighter and bomber aircraft attacked the ships."

In the daylight that followed, Harriers, firing heat-seeking Sidewinder missiles, shot down one Argentine Mirage fighter, the Defense Ministry spokesman said, and another Mirage "is believed to have been shot down by Argentine gunfire from around the airport" at Stanley.

Later in the evening, Argentine pilots flying aging British-made Canberra aircraft made a bombing raid on the task force ships, which the spokesman described as "quite serious in intensity" but "ineffective." Only the one ship was slightly damaged, he said, and it "is continuing to perform its operational task."

One of the Canberras was shot down by Harriers defending the ships, the Defense Ministry said, and another was "severely damaged."

The Defense Ministry categorically refused comment on other Argentine claims, including reports from Buenos Aires that British helicopters from the British task force had attacked a third Falklands airstrip near Port Darwin and tried to land British troops at several points, including near Stanley, but were repelled by Argentine gunfire.

British officials said they believed that most residents of the Falklands had "gone to camp" in the countryside of the islands, where they cannot be reached by road and would be out of the way of assaults on concentrations of Argentine defenders around Stanley and other seaside locations.

In Washington, Mr. Pym said that he and Mr. Haig had been exploring the possibilities for a negotiated settlement. "However difficult" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, left, was greeted by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. at the U.S. State Department on Sunday before talks on the Falklands crisis.

Argentina Says British Endangered Civilians

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina accused the British task force on Sunday of having endangered the civilian population of the Falkland Islands in Saturday's raids against Argentine positions on the islands.

A communiqué from the armed forces command said the British force had launched indiscriminate attacks during the air and sea battles, which it said ended just before midnight Saturday.

"This is proof that its only objective is to destroy, without taking into account the damage that can be inflicted on the civilian population," the communiqué said. It did not, however, mention any civilian casualties and said that Argentine forces had suffered insignificant casualties.

The statement said the British attackers retreated because they lacked the strength to press their offensive. It said the islands' defenses remained intact and that the morale of soldiers was high.

Demonstrators in Buenos Aires chanted "British murderers" outside the presidential palace Sunday and drove through the city tooting car horns in support of Argentina.

About 3,000 Paraguayans, waving Argentine and Paraguayan flags, shouted anti-British slogans outside the palace. An effigy of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was set on fire under a

banner saying "Pirate, Witch, Murderer."

The Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, called a special Cabinet meeting to brief his ministers on the fighting and to study Argentina's next moves on the military and diplomatic fronts.

Addressing the nation Saturday night on television, Gen. Galtieri left the door open to a negotiated settlement.

"We have tried, by all means, conciliation and peace," he said. "The unspeakable attack we have suffered does not diminish the pacifist vocation that has always inspired us."

In the fighting Saturday, which was spread over nearly 20 hours, Argentina said its forces had repelled repeated British bombing runs and had attacked British ships that were bombarding the main airfield near Stanley.

Damage Reported to Carrier

Telam, the official Argentine press agency, said the British aircraft carrier Hermes was seriously damaged by Argentine jets. Quoting air force sources, it said that the task force could now count only on its second aircraft carrier, the Invincible.

The Argentine high command said Argentine aircraft had hit one of the carriers, but it did not report that serious damage had been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Sea Treaty Approved Despite U.S. 'No' Vote

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Third World nations have adopted a treaty to govern the use and exploitation of the seas, but the United States voted against the code.

The vote, ending eight years of diplomatic bargaining, was 130-4. Seventeen nations from the European Economic Community and the Soviet bloc, abstained in the vote Friday.

The treaty, meant to control everything from the free passage of ships and planes to the exploitation of the ocean's oil, gas, fish and minerals, will come into force when it is ratified by 60 nations. But it is unclear how effective it will be without the United States and with the possible absence of such industrial powers as West Germany, Britain and the Soviet Union, all of which abstained in the voting.

Third World nations are now expected to challenge in international courts any mining undertaken in violation of the treaty.

The U.S. delegate, James L. Malone, pressed for the recorded vote. Asian, African and Latin American delegations reportedly had hoped that the code would be approved without formal opposition or abstention.

Mr. Malone acknowledged that the final two months of bargaining had brought about some "modest improvement" in the rules for mining billions of dollars worth of cobalt, copper, nickel and manganese nodules in the seabed, the major concern of the Reagan administration. But it was not enough, he told the conference.

Mr. Malone contended that the treaty would "deter the development of the deep seabed resources." Mining companies engaged in exploratory efforts to mine the metal nodules on the Pacific floor estimate that no commercial production can start until 1995 at the earliest.

The U.S. envoy acknowledged that the code, thanks to the last round of negotiations, protects American and other firms already at work. But, he complained, it does not guarantee that other U.S. firms can enter the field.

Mr. Malone also said that the treaty allows "amendments to come into force for a state without its consent." The code provides that, in 20 years, amendments can be made with the approval of three-fourths of the treaty signers.

The United States had sought a provision requiring approval of amendments by the U.S. Senate. Finally, the U.S. delegate said the treaty sets unacceptable precedents. He did not directly cite its cartel provision, which fixes mining limits in an effort to protect prices, although he did say that the production ceiling would be "a key problem for the U.S. Congress."

Mr. Malone did mention another major stumbling block, the demand that private concerns or their governments sell their technical expertise to a global mining enterprise.

The cost of this global enterprise is believed to be the key reason for the abstention by the Soviet Union and its allies. The United States would have paid 25 percent of the costs, but now that the United States has rejected the treaty those expenses would have to be distributed among the other nations.

The three nations that voted with the United States against the treaty were Turkey, Venezuela and Israel.

Other nations at the conference reportedly hope that Friday's vote will not be the last word from Washington and that a future administration will support the treaty.

The other principal industrial nations engaged in seabed mining divided on the code. France and Japan voted in favor while Britain and West Germany abstained.



James L. Malone

INSIDE

Budget Tangle

In the inevitable debate over who is to blame for the collapse of the bipartisan budget negotiations, one critical point of contention is the White House assertion that President Reagan went "more than halfway" toward a compromise. A News Analysis, Page 3.

Brezhnev's Health

Despite obvious frailty, Leonid Brezhnev led the Communist Party hierarchy at the ritualized celebration of May Day, remaining for the full 90-minute spectacle in Moscow's Red Square. Page 4.

Gulf War Flare-Up

Iran said its attacking forces pierced Iraqi defense lines and laid siege to the occupied port city of Khuzestan in the second day of a major drive to recapture its southwestern oil province of Khuzestan. Page 5.

U.S. Studies New Idea For Controlling Arms

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is developing a new concept for controlling strategic nuclear arms with the goal of reducing the destructive power of Soviet and U.S. intercontinental missiles by 30 percent to 50 percent, according to officials involved in the policy review.

The new approach would go beyond past efforts in strategic arms negotiations, which have had the goal of equalizing the number of weapons on both sides and thus only indirectly limiting destructive power. In the view of the administration, that approach froze the United States in a position of inferiority because Soviet missiles and warheads are larger.

The strategic arms limitation treaty of 1979, which was not ratified by the United States, essentially established equal ceilings on the number of long-range missiles, bombers and nuclear warheads.

The main burden of the new approach would fall on the Soviet Union, which would have to reduce, if not eliminate, its force of large land-based missiles with multiple warheads. The United States would have to make only modest reductions, but deployment of the new MX missile might be questionable.

Since large missiles are the core of the Soviet arsenal, such a U.S. proposal is almost certain to run into serious problems in negotiations with Moscow — although Soviet officials have been signaling that they would not reject such new ideas completely, as they did President Jimmy Carter's comprehensive approach to limiting nuclear arms in March 1977.

How to measure destructive power and how to bring about what the administration sees as equality in nuclear ability have been the subject of sharp dispute in the bureaucracy, most recently last Wednesday at a National Security Council meeting.

The civilians in the Pentagon want to focus on missile throw weight, or the weight a missile can carry to a target. The greater the throw weight, the more warheads and destructive power a missile can carry. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency would go a step further than limiting missile throw weight and limit the weight of the individual missile warheads.

The State Department, with some backing from the staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, says both of those methods would be seen as too much of a departure from past arms agreements and, therefore, not serious negotiating efforts. The State Department wants to limit destructive capacity by reducing or eliminating particular types of missiles, on the pattern of the 1979 nuclear arms treaty.

While the methods vary, the result would be about the same, namely substantial reductions in large Soviet land-based missiles with multiple warheads.

The National Security Council session was the first meeting of senior members of the Reagan administration to consider a proposal for the strategic arms reduction talks that are supposed to begin this summer.

At the meeting, the Joint Chiefs of Staff were the least eager to change the approach and make deep reductions. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, supported by the civilian leaders of the Pentagon, called for radically new approaches and the toughest demands on Moscow. The State Department was somewhere in the middle.

Officials said President Reagan mostly listened to the approaches being offered by his senior advisers. He indicated that he wanted to deliver a dramatic speech on the subject, probably before leaving for Europe in June, and that he wanted negotiations with Moscow to begin by the end of June.

The National Security Council (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



South African Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Botha Meets Kaunda at Botswana Border

By Jack Foisie
Los Angeles Times Service

ON THE SOUTH AFRICA-BOTSWANA BORDER

The first meeting in seven years between major black and white southern African leaders has ended with a statement that South Africa and the black nations around it are interested in finding a peaceful solution to the racial struggle in the area.

Pieter W. Botha, the prime minister of South Africa, and Kenneth Kaunda, the president of Zambia, emerged relaxed and smiling Friday after three hours of formal discussions and a working lunch.

But the two men were non-committal on what progress, if any, had been made on such sensitive issues as the war in South-West Africa (Namibia), where

black nationalists supported by Zambia and other black-ruled nations are seeking to supplant the South African administration.

In addition to Namibia, Mr. Botha and Mr. Kaunda discussed trade problems. There are no diplomatic relations between South Africa and Zambia, but trade flourishes between the two nations.

Mr. Kaunda reportedly asked for the release of Nelson Mandela, a South African black revolutionary who was jailed by South African authorities in 1965.

Buffer Strip

The meeting took place in a mobile home within the 40-foot-wide (12-meter) buffer strip that separates South Africa and Botswana.

The face-to-face discussions between a black leader and the

head of the white government of South Africa were condemned in advance by many African leaders. Even President Quett Masire of Botswana, which was in effect the host country for the talks, dissociated himself from the meeting.

It was Mr. Kaunda who requested the meeting with Mr. Botha. Besides his desire to consult with the South African leader on possible solutions to the war in Namibia and to improve trade relations with South Africa, Mr. Kaunda was believed to have wanted to increase his personal prestige.

Mr. Kaunda was the last black African leader to meet a South African prime minister; he had talks with John Vorster in August, 1975, at the Victoria Falls Bridge between Zambia and what was then Rhodesia.

U.S. Loses an Ally in Its Central America Effort

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first casualty of President Reagan's decision to side openly with Britain in the Falkland Islands dispute is his hope of enlisting Argentina as an ally in the U.S. campaign to

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stop the spread of Communism in the Western Hemisphere.

As one of Latin America's major military powers, Argentina has figured prominently in the planning of U.S. policy-makers, who viewed it as playing a potential leadership role in strategic ventures ranging from naval vigilance over the South Atlantic to the support and training of anti-Communist forces throughout Central America.

In addition to the almost certain loss of Argentine cooperation in this effort, Mr. Reagan's allegiance also is likely to affect U.S. relations with the rest of Latin America.

In its most immediate and obvious form, the fallout probably will involve a rush by Latin American governments to express their solidarity with Argentina and either to denounce the United States or to adopt an attitude of coolness toward any initiatives that bear a made-in-Washington stamp.

But as Argentina learned to its dismay during the Organization of American States meeting last week in Washington, this solidarity does not extend beyond fiery rhetorical flourishes. Once the obligatory bows have been made to the principles of inter-American brotherhood and nonintervention in the hemisphere, there is little chance that Latin America will rally behind Argentina to try to punish the United States.

Instead, the real danger to U.S. policy goals is that the Falklands crisis will cause various realignments in the balance of political forces within Latin America that are likely to leave the Reagan administration increasingly isolated as it searches for allies willing to lend either concrete or moral support to the policies it is pursuing in Central America.

Although such factors as subregional rivalries play important roles, the key characteristic of internal Latin American relationships centers on the interplay between the area's democratic and military regimes. And where Central America is concerned, most of the Latin democracies have taken positions that were sharply away from the main lines of U.S. policy.

That is especially true of Mexico, which is the dominant power in the northern part of the region and which exercises great influence throughout the Caribbean basin.

In contrast to the U.S. approach, Mexico has shown sympathy for the leftist guerrillas in El

Reagan Lists Steps Against Argentina

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has accused Argentina of armed aggression in the Falkland Islands and ordered limited sanctions against Argentina, thus placing the United States openly on the side of Britain in the monthlong crisis.

Mr. Reagan also offered Friday to provide "material support" for British military forces in the South Atlantic, but he ruled out any direct U.S. military involvement.

On Saturday, Mr. Reagan said that the British air attack on the airfield at Port Stanley came as a "complete surprise," but that he did not believe full-scale hostilities necessarily would follow.

At the State Department, Joseph Reap, a spokesman, said, "We are in a very dangerous phase of the dispute. The United States remains ready to assist the parties in finding a fairly early settlement."

The first announcement that the United States had decided to drop its evenhanded approach to the crisis came after a National Security Council meeting Friday morning that was called to discuss the apparent breakdown in the diplomatic efforts of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Mr. Haig said the United States believed that Britain would have been sympathetic to the proposals offered by the United States to both sides last Tuesday. But, he added, "Argentina informed us yesterday that it could not accept it."

Later, reporters were told that "the United Kingdom has been reasonable and forthcoming throughout the discussion but Argentina has been less so."

Mr. Haig said that "in light of Argentina's failure to accept a compromise, we must take concrete steps to underscore that the United States cannot and will

not condone the use of unlawful force to resolve disputes."

He said that Mr. Reagan had ordered the following steps:

- The suspension of all military exports to Argentina. The order affects only about \$6 million in military equipment ordered before 1978, when Argentina was barred from receiving such equipment because of human rights considerations.
 - The withholding of certification that Argentina is eligible for military sales. This refers to a Reagan administration plan, being studied before the Falklands crisis began, to lift the ban imposed in 1978.
 - The suspension of new Export-Import Bank credits and guarantees.
 - The suspension of about \$2 million in Commodity Credit Corp. guarantees.
- A senior State Department official said the United States reserved the right to take more serious steps subsequently.

relationships with military-controlled or military-influenced regimes.

In this scheme, Argentina quickly came to assume special importance. It had a size and weight roughly comparable to Mexico, its military leaders, after a period of brutal repression in the late 1970s, appeared to be moving toward internal policies sufficiently moderate to turn aside complaints from U.S. human rights advocates.

In short, Argentina's generals, led by the current junta president, Leopoldo Galtieri, seemed both able and willing to play the ideological role marked out for it by Washington.

The Soviet Union's grain purchases might make it Argentina's largest customer, but as Gen. Galtieri assured everyone on a visit here last November, his country was fiercely anti-Communist.

Many experts on Latin America have believed from the outset that the idea that Argentina would play a far-ranging role in the hemisphere was seriously flawed. Despite a common language, the distance between Argentina and Central America is vast, not only in miles but also in cultural and racial distinctions.

The Argentines, a strongly parochial, white European people with a habit of sneering at the Indian and African-descended populations of the Caribbean region, are regarded in the north as racist and arrogant.

In addition to the cultural hostilities that Argentina provokes among its sister republics, its traditional rivalries with Chile and Brazil mean that these countries almost automatically would oppose any attempt by the Argentines to take a leadership role in hemisphere military affairs.

These factors were brushed aside by the Reagan administration in its rush to enlist Argentine support to help Britain protect U.S. forces in Central America and, according to persistent but unverified rumors, to take part in covert activities against Nicaragua.

The U.S. courtship was so ardent that there now seems to be grounds for assuming that the Argentine generals unrealistically believed that Washington was keen to win their friendship that it would back their play against the Falklands.

Instead, the relationship has been left in ruins, with the Argentines embittered by what they regard as a U.S. betrayal and U.S. officials such as Mr. Haig now referring privately to the generals in Buenos Aires as "power-mad thugs."

Whether the rupture is totally beyond repair remains unclear, but it does seem certain that the United States no longer can count on much help from Argentina in Central America.

Danger Seen To Islanders

(Continued from Page 1)

done. It did, however, say that a British frigate had been severely damaged and several destroyers had been hit.

According to the Argentines, at least two Harrier jump-jets were shot down. The high command said six other Harriers were believed to have crashed into the sea. Argentine military sources said the Hermes and Invincible, from which the Harriers were operating, were stationed about 100 miles (160 kilometers) east of the islands.

British authorities have denied that any planes were lost and said Argentine jets had succeeded only in doing slight damage to a single British ship.

The Argentine military commander said Argentine forces repulsed two British landing attempts — one in the northern part of the East Falklands and the other near Stanley. In the latter, it said, helicopters were supported by fire from frigates.

The military said the buildings surrounding the Stanley airstrip had been damaged but that the runway itself was still intact. That contradicted British government reports that heavy damage had been done to the runway and that two Argentine planes had been destroyed on the ground.

Since Britain installed a naval blockade around the islands, the airfield has been Argentina's only means of resupplying its troops on the islands. Between 5,000 and 10,000 soldiers are believed to be holding the islands.

The Telam press agency said that Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, the commander of the British fleet, had sent a message to Gen. Mario Benjamin Menéndez demanding unconditional surrender.

According to the press agency, Gen. Menéndez replied: "Under no circumstances, because we are winning."

The Argentine junta, in a communiqué, condemned the British attacks as a "flagrant violation of Resolution 502 of the United Nations Security Council, clearly demonstrating the character of aggression assumed by Britain." That resolution called for the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands for an end of hostilities and for negotiations.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez, who had just returned to Buenos Aires from talks with UN officials in New York, said: "There are two answers to all aggressions of this type: one military and the other diplomatic. We have already given our military answer and we are still trying the diplomatic."

Farm Ministers Fail to Approve New EEC Prices

LUXEMBOURG — European Economic Community agricultural ministers have ended three days of negotiations on 1982-83 farm prices without agreement on proposed price increases of nearly 10 percent.

Agriculture Minister Paul de Keersmaeker of Belgium said Friday after presiding over an all-night session of bargaining that Britain and Greece still had major disagreements about a package under discussion.

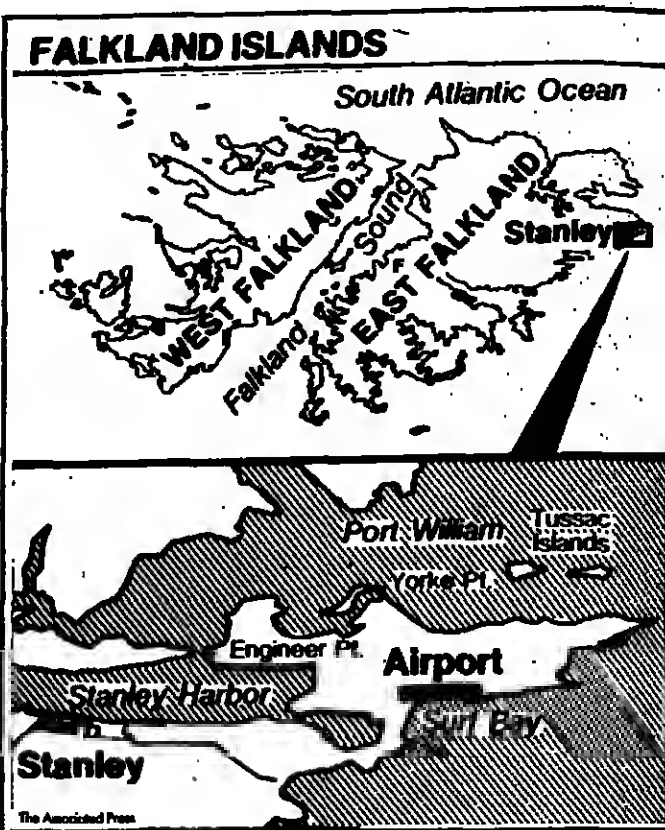
The proposals would give the 8 million farmers in EEC countries a year-record price increase, averaging around 10.5 percent. Higher prices for milk, beef, mutton and lamb should have taken effect at the start of May.

Britain has linked farm price approval to an agreement on its demands for refunds on its Common Market budget payments, and Britain's deputy agriculture minister, Alick Buchanan-Smith, said that this connection could not be abandoned. Greece is seeking special cash aids for its farmers, hit by inflation well above average EEC levels.

NATO to Hold Maneuvers

BRUSSELS — NATO nations will hold a major exercise in the Mediterranean this month to test their naval ability in the region.

The Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe announced Saturday.



British Military Maintains Its Momentum in Atlantic

(Continued from Page 1)

repair the airfield is minimal. Defense Ministry sources said. They said the Argentines had been at Stanley for 28 days without trying to lengthen the 4,000-foot (1,200-meter) runway. They attributed this to a lack of proper equipment and, as one official said, "a sort of 'it can't happen here' military mentality."

NATO sources said they were stunned by the failure of the Argentines to prepare for what they called the most obvious British operation.

No NATO sources consulted accepted the Argentine version of the air raid. This said that it was carried out exclusively by Harrier fighter-bombers from the task force's two aircraft carriers and that two of the aircraft had been knocked down and a third had crashed.

Nor did they believe Argentine reports that Dagger fighters had buzzed the airfield. The fleet's main units, the sources said, were well out of range of the Dagger, an Israeli-modified version of the French Mirage III. Daguers have a combat radius of 745 miles (1,200 kilometers).

Argentina's only effective means of regaining the military initiative appears to be a rapid buildup of its air power. The British Vulcans, flying from Ascension Island and refueled in flight, and the carrier-based Harriers demonstrated what air power can do. But analysts emphasized that British air strength is small, though qualitatively high.

There are no more than 20 Harriers with the task force at present, though another 10 are en route on a requisitioned merchant ship. The number of Vulcans based on Ascension is put at 10. Given normal attrition rates in air warfare, such a force would not be adequate for continued bombardment and support of ground forces.

The point is all the more important in view of reports in London that more Dagger fighters have been delivered to Argentina than was previously known. One estimate is that the air force now has 36 rather than 26 Daguers operational, with the possibility that there is a total of 46 of the aircraft in Argentina.

Had the Argentines been enterprising enough to lengthen the Stanley airstrip, the increase in the Dagger force would be ominous.

White Splinter Party Disbands in Zimbabwe

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The all-white Democratic Party has been disbanded, according to Andre Holland, who left the Republican Front last year to form the Democratic Party, saying the front no longer represented white views and interests.

The party's executive committee decided to disband after running unsuccessfully in three parliamentary by-elections against the Republican Front of former Prime Minister Ian Smith, Mr. Holland said Friday.

for the British. As it is, the Daguers and the Mirage IIIs, the best fighters in the Argentine inventory, reach the British fleet's present deployment area, even after refueling, with so little fuel that they are limited to a few seconds over their targets.

The Argentine garrison did modify the airstrip, according to information reaching London. The work consisted of widening "it" rather than lengthening it to make it usable for Argentine warplanes. Now, according to British sources, the strip is pocked with craters 20 feet deep and 30 feet across.

The elimination of the airstrip gives the British forces another advantage. When the remaining Daguers arrive, the British will be in position to land jump-jets wherever they wish in the countryside without serious opposition in the air.

Talks Go On After Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

cult they may seem, we will not give up the search for that," he added.

Mr. Pym said that he did not rule out more military clashes with Argentina in the Falklands area but that the door remained open to negotiations. At a news conference after his talks with Mr. Haig, Mr. Pym said that if Argentine forces stayed out of a 200-mile exclusion zone declared by Britain there might not be any further clashes, but he quickly added that he was not suggesting there would be no more fighting.

Later, Mr. Pym was to meet Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger before flying to New York for talks with UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher received a political rebuff Sunday from Michael Foot, the leader of the opposition Labor Party, who rejected an offer from to take part in confidential all-party talks on the crisis. Mr. Foot has criticized the government's policy and pressed for a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

Mr. Haig told reporters that the United States remained anxious for a political settlement of the dispute.

In other developments: Pope John Paul II deplored the fact that Britain and Argentina had resorted to warfare despite his appeals for restraint and said he feared the conflict could set back the search for peace in other parts of the world.

Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo of Spain said he had told Argentina that he was willing to mediate with Britain, "but I do not know whether it is not too late."

China expressed regret over Britain's military action and said Washington's support for London could have serious consequences. Japan said it had decided to take economic actions against Argentina in response to official requests from Britain.

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Budget Post-Mortem: Was Reagan Willing To Go 'Extra Mile'?

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the inevitable post-mortem debate over who is to blame for the collapse of the bipartisan budget negotiations, one critical point of contention is the White House assertion that President Reagan went "more than half-way" in search of a compromise.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Both the Reagan camp and congressional Democrats consider the issue crucial to their ability to hold public support for the next round of political maneuvering that already is underway, and possibly for the election campaign in the fall.

The administration's case, supported by charts and figures, is that the president "went the extra mile" by offering to "split the difference" between the Democratic and administration targets on certain domestic and military spending cuts and by agreeing to an overall target for tax increases developed in 13 rounds of preliminary negotiations.

Unquestionably, Mr. Reagan did shift from his earlier position by agreeing to roll back planned increases in military spending by \$28 billion and accepting a target of \$122 billion in new taxes, both over the next three years. In the words of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, these concessions "proved that the president was 'not in concrete, not inflexible'."

With only one modest quibble over the military spending figures, the Democrats concede

that this is essentially correct. But they contend that this part of the story leaves out the president's tough stance on the two key issues that had been at the heart of his disagreement with House Democrats all along.

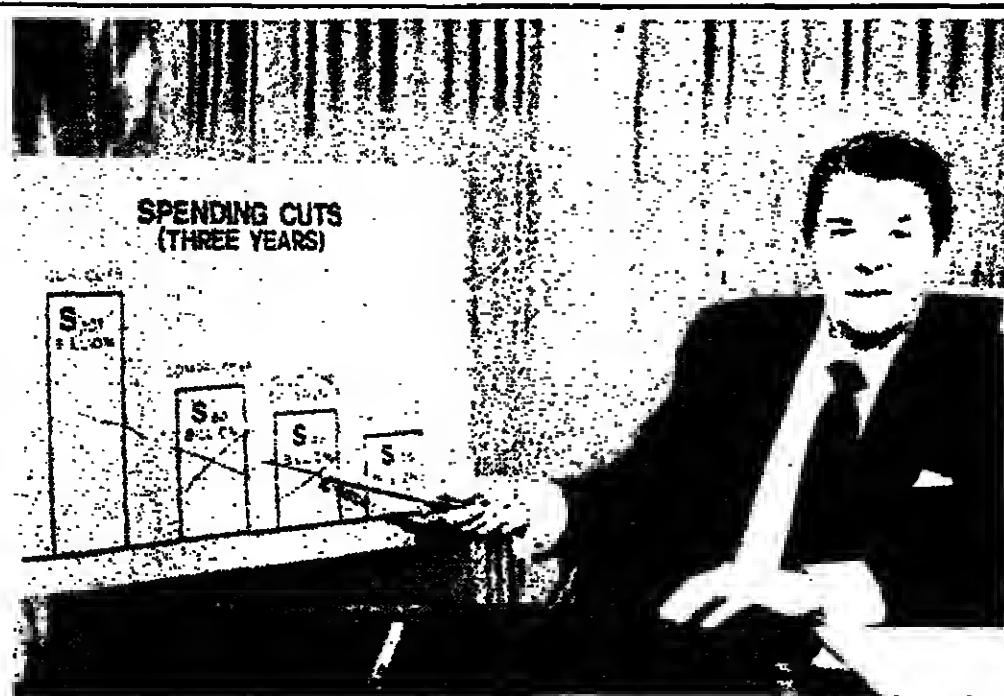
These were the three-year portion of the 1981 tax cut package, due in July, 1983, and how to reduce the cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security and other programs.

The furthest Mr. Reagan would go on these issues was to acquiesce to a proposal by Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, for a three-month delay in the 1983 income tax cut in exchange for a three-month delay in the 1982 cost-of-living adjustments, or COLAs, for Social Security and other programs. But the Democrats considered that too small a shift to accept.

The thing that the effort broke down on was COLAs and taxes," asserted Rep. Richard Bolling of Missouri, chairman of the House Rules Committee and a top Democratic negotiator. "It ended on Baker's offer. That was the last thing, and it was just not in the ballpark."

Democrats' Viewpoint
In that sense, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the speaker of the House and other Democrats, contended that the president had come far less than halfway.

Democratic negotiators had argued that it would be politically impossible to bring down deficits to acceptable levels unless the president agreed to let Congress vote on it as part of a new bud-



President Reagan points to a chart after a televised address on the budget.

et package. But Mr. Reagan adamantly refused.

"Obviously, we did part company on that third year of the tax cut," agreed James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff. "He absolutely would not agree to include that."

But Mr. Baker, disagreeing with the Democrats, contended that the bipartisan negotiating group had developed "a whole list" of tax increases that could produce \$122 billion in added tax revenues over three years. These included excise tax increases, energy taxes, methods for eliminating tax advantages, minimum taxes on corporations and individuals, and changes in the tax leasing provisions passed last year.

On the other major political issue, reducing inflation adjustments to Social Security and other benefits, the Democratic

negotiators said the president had backedtracked from earlier Republican proposals.

As the discussion unfolded Wednesday, the Democrats became fearful of being trapped into looking as though they alone backed smaller Social Security increases. Previously both sides had recognized this as a politically sensitive issue that had to be handled on a bipartisan basis.

Thus, the Democrats said they were stunned that the White House budget work sheet did not include an earlier Republican proposal, but only showed a Democratic proposal for a 5-percent ceiling on cost-of-living increases in 1984 and 1985. This represented a major concession from Democratic liberals, long opposed to any such ceilings.

Rep. Bolling asked about the omission of the Republican proposal. He and Rep. O'Neill said

Mr. Reagan responded by disavowing the earlier suggestion as nothing he had initiated or approved.

"He said he had nothing to do with COLAs," Rep. O'Neill recalled. He quoted the president as saying, "You fellows are going to offer the COLA to me."

In response to the president's stand on cost-of-living adjustments, Rep. O'Neill said, "They're not coming from us — I'll take them off the table."

At a White House briefing, Mr. Baker, the chief of staff, acknowledged that the president had not endorsed reduction of Social Security benefits and asserted that he had ruled out such an idea for the remaining budget maneuvering this year. But he said the Democrats had "misread" the president at the meeting Wednesday if they thought he had meant to rule it out right then.

Salvadoran President: 'Shrewd and Cunning'

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — His visitors were asking about El Salvador's president, and Alvaro Alfredo Magaña was talking basketball.

"I was never in the first five, but I was the first substitute," Mr. Magaña recalled of his college days. "The first substitute had to go in five minutes before the end and try to win."

"But, there are some kinds of games," Mr. Magaña continued, breaking into a broad grin, "where you are happier that the coach doesn't send you in."

Reluctant Candidate

For more than an hour, Mr. Magaña — four days before he was chosen as provisional president of El Salvador — portrayed himself as a reluctant candidate who would work closely with the political leadership and the legislature.

Mr. Magaña sat in a pleasantly furnished parlor of his home, answering some questions and dodging others with good humor and hearty laughter. Those who know him well say he was being what he has always been — clever and careful. The combination, they said, has allowed him to survive the rigors of Salvadoran politics.

"Shrewd and cunning," was the assessment of a well-connected Salvadoran lawyer. "He is a fox." Presidents have come and gone and governments have fallen to coups, but for 17 years Mr. Magaña has advised them all in his capacity as president of the Banco Hipotecario, the nation's largest mortgage bank.

The 56-year-old lawyer and economist has a finely honed ability to go with the political flow without becoming attached to any political faction. This trait, as well as Mr. Magaña's close ties to the military, El Salvador's permanent government, made him a logical choice to break the three-week deadlock over the provisional presidency.

Mr. Magaña's supporters say that politically he is moderate to liberal; his detractors — those of the extreme right wing, at least — say he is dangerously to the left. "Leftist is a very vague denomination," Mr. Magaña said, adding later, "I have a coffee plantation. This is a thing for a Communist."

Mr. Magaña asserted that El Salvador needed "some kinds of reforms, social and economic." But these must come in "a sensible program," he said, "not a shock treatment."

He tends to look at things from an economic, rather than a political, point of view. A graduate in law of the University of El Salvador, Mr. Magaña received his master's degree in economics in 1955 from the University of Chicago, where he studied with Milton Friedman, among others.

Mr. Magaña acknowledged the closeness of his relationship with the armed forces, but said it was merely because his bank had is-

sued bonds for them as it had for other organizations.

The centrist Christian Democrats and the U.S. government are hoping that Mr. Magaña will serve as a counterweight to the rightist coalition that has taken control of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Magaña, however, said that was not his role.

"I don't think of myself as a balancing power," he said. "I prefer to believe that the political leaders and the people consider me somebody that is going to try to make things work."

Mr. Magaña takes a practical view of U.S. involvement in El Salvador. He needs close relations with the United States for the good of the country," he said. "They have been helping us."

Andrea Doria Survivor

Mr. Magaña was born Oct. 8, 1925, in Ahuachapán, in the westernmost province of El Salvador. His family moved to San Salvador when he was 10 years old.

After finishing his studies at the University of Chicago, Mr. Magaña did postgraduate work in public administration at the University of Rome. On his return — he was a survivor of the Andrea Doria disaster in July, 1956 — he worked for the Ministry of



Alvaro Alfredo Magaña

Finance and taught at the University of El Salvador.

Mr. Magaña moved to Washington in 1961 to work for the Organization of American States. An admirer of President John F. Kennedy, whose bust adorns a credenza in his bank office, Mr. Magaña was involved in financial planning for the Alliance for Progress aid program.

He returned to El Salvador in 1965 and was placed in the presidency of the semiprivate mortgage bank by President Julio Alberto Rivera. The country's provisional presidency, Mr. Magaña said, will be his first public post and his last: "I'll be worn out by the end of the year, for sure."

Hijackers in Honduras Free Last 11 Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — After 10 captives escaped, four leftist hijackers of a Honduran airliner freed their 11 remaining hostages and then flew to Cuba without receiving either of their demands — \$100,000 and the release of 52 reputed political prisoners.

The four hijackers were taken into custody in Havana after flying there aboard another Honduran airline, supplied by the government in exchange for the release of the last hostages. They left Honduras on Saturday after a 72-hour standoff with authorities over demands that initially included a ransom of \$1 million.

The four, members of a leftist group called the Lorenzo Zelaya Popular Revolutionary Forces, seized the Honduran Air Service plane on Wednesday, shortly after it left on a flight from La Ceiba to Tegucigalpa, 115 miles (185 kilometers) to the south. Sixteen of the 40 persons aboard were Americans.

The hijackers initially demanded

the release of 52 persons they said were political prisoners and \$1 million in ransom. On Wednesday, they released 16 hostages, and on Thursday, they reduced their ransom demands to \$250,000. They later dropped that figure to \$100,000 and released two more captives. A crew member escaped on Thursday night.

They threatened to kill one of the 21 remaining hostages, identified as Greg Barcom, a U.S. executive of the Standard Fruit Co. based in La Ceiba, if their last demands were not met.

Leader 'Went Crazy'

The escape of the 10 was led by Brian Ross, an NBC News correspondent. Mr. Ross said the leader of the hijackers "went crazy" when authorities refused to allow the government-owned Honduran Air Service to pay the \$100,000 ransom.

The gunmen then began planting dynamite with blasting caps under the seats of the 26 hostages. Mr. Ross dove from the emergency exit at the front of the plane, raced across the landing strip and smashed through a glass window of the airport terminal.

Six other Americans, the pilot, and two other crew members went through the doors with him before the hijackers could react, Mr. Ross said.

Temblors Strike Balkans

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — No damage was reported Sunday when small earth tremors struck along the Yugoslav-Albanian border, a seismological institute here said.

14 Die in S. Korea Crash

United Press International

SEOUL — A bus carrying tobacco workers on vacation crashed Saturday outside Kyongju, 170 miles (270 kilometers) southeast of Seoul, killing 14 persons and injuring 17, the police said.

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But the judge said Saturday that the testimony of the doctors had made it clear that their conclusions would have been the same if they had not spoken to the agents or seen the notes.

On the burden-of-proof issue, Judge Parker said it would be

unconstitutionally confusing to apply a law in the District of Columbia that requires defendants who plead not guilty by reason of insanity to prove that they were insane at the time of the crime. Federal law has placed the burden on prosecutors to prove insanity since a Supreme Court ruling in 1955.

Mr. Hinckley, who was at Saturday's hearing, is charged with three federal crimes, including attempted assassination of the president, and 10 crimes under the District of Columbia Code. He has admitted to the shootings on March 30, 1981, but his lawyers have contended that he is not responsible for the crimes because, they say, he was insane at the time.

'Manipulative' Personality

The psychiatrists said that Mr. Hinckley had not been disoriented as to who and where he was and what he was doing on the day of the shootings, and had displayed a "manipulative" personality in his writings and in conversation.

The most surprising disclosure of the day in U.S. District Court was that of Dr. Sally C. Johnson, a staff psychiatrist at the Federal Correctional Institution in Butner, N.C., who said she had shredded "rough notes" of 57 interviews with Mr. Hinckley. Dr. Johnson, the court-appointed examiner, said she routinely shredded such notes after recording her observations in a permanent record.

The defense lawyers immediately moved that she be barred from testifying before the jury, which is expected to be chosen Monday. But Judge Parker denied the motion on the ground that there was no evidence Dr. Johnson had destroyed the notes out of any "evil intent" to hide anything.

Defense Argument

Saturday's hearing was called to consider an argument by defense lawyers that the prosecution's three hired psychiatrists and Dr. Johnson had been "tainted" by their exposure to a 30-minute conversation federal agents had with the defendant a few hours after his arrest and some notes that were taken from his cell at Butner in July.

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New South Korean Home Minister Has Been at Chun's Side Before

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

SEOUL — With his appointment as home minister by President Chun Doo Hwan, a retired general who played a key role in Mr. Chun's rise to power two years ago has emerged as a major player in South Korean politics.

The new official, Roh Tae Woo, 49, is a soft-spoken man with courtly manners whose style is at variance with his reputation as one of the toughest members of Mr. Chun's circle of former army officers.

When Mr. Chun, who at the time was an obscure major general in army intelligence, took power in a coup in December, 1979, Gen. Roh was commander of a division ordered to capture Gen. Chun, but instead he joined forces with him.

The two men were classmates in the early 1950s at the South Korean Military Academy, where Mr. Roh received top grades and Mr. Chun was captain of the soccer team. "Roh has the brains, and Chun has the brawn," said a foreign diplomat who has followed their careers. "Now with Chun in difficulty, he needs Roh out there, taking the pressure again."

Mr. Roh retired as a four-star

general in army intelligence last year to enter politics as a Cabinet minister without portfolio, and he later held other Cabinet positions. Mr. Roh's appointment as home minister Wednesday followed a rampage last week in which a young policeman armed with carbines and grenades killed more than 50 persons and wounded more than 30 in a remote rural district.

Many South Koreans say that the incident shows that the authorities do not have a firm grip on the forces of the law. The policeman ranged across the countryside killing people for six hours before committing suicide. His motivation remains unclear, apart from a

Laos Communists Increase Size of Party Committee

Reuters

BANGKOK — The first Laotian Communist Party congress in 10 years has ended with the country's leadership unchanged, but diplomatic sources in Bangkok said that the party's Central Committee had been more than doubled in size.

Premier Kayson Phommavith, 62, retained his post as secretary-general of the party, the sources said. The congress, which opened Tuesday in Vientiane, expanded the 21-member Central Committee to 49 and increased the secretariat from six to nine, but the seven-member Politburo was unchanged, the sources said. Many of the new committee members represent ethnic minorities, some of which strongly resist the government, they said.

The congress approved a five-year plan for 1981-85 to develop agriculture and forestry as a base for gradual industrial development.

grievance over being reassigned from Seoul to the countryside. Mr. Roh's task is to restore confidence in a national police force that has been criticized for gross malpractices, including the torture of criminal and political suspects to force confessions.

"When will the torture stop?" Chosun Ilbo, a leading Seoul paper, asked in a recent headline.

The demand for a halt to police beatings came after defendants at trials denied written statements they had made under interrogation, saying they were signed under torture.

The most notorious case, which has been barely mentioned in the state-controlled press, involved Lee Tae Bok, the owner of a small printing house who was accused of offenses under the National Security Law and given a life sentence in January.

Mr. Lee's offense was organizing meetings of Christian students and workers to debate labor issues. They held discussions and Mr. Lee printed booklets.

Mr. Lee and 23 other defendants testified during their trials that "they had been tortured with water, electricity and a board containing spikes, and had been beaten while fastened naked to a mortuary plank," according to a report signed by Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, all 12 Roman Catholic bishops in South Korea and leaders of six Protestant groups.

Government officials denied the substance of the charges. An information officer, however, did admit that there were instances of police torture. Mr. Roh is under pressure to address the allegations on the Lee case, which is at the appeals stage.

"Tell the truth!" relatives of the defendants shouted at newspaper reporters in court. "Tell the world what's going on here!" They had been angered by the failure of newspapers to report the case.



President Leonid I. Brezhnev waving to a May Day crowd in Red Square. Aides are behind him.

Despite Frailty, Brezhnev Attends Full 90-Minute May Day Spectacle

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Despite obvious frailty, Leonid I. Brezhnev led the Communist Party leadership at the ritualized celebration of May Day, remaining atop the Lenin Mausoleum for the full 90-minute spectacle across Red Square.

On April 22, the 75-year-old Soviet leader ended a four-week absence from public view by attending a Kremlin rally marking the anniversary of Lenin's birth. That appearance followed unofficial reports that he had been in a hospital, with cardiac problems. His demeanor on Saturday confirmed earlier impressions of a man for whom public occasions are an increasing strain.

Mr. Brezhnev, wearing a winter overcoat and a hat, walked slowly but steadily toward the mausoleum. An aide took his elbow to assist him up two flights of stairs to the parapet, and twice during the parade he sat back on what appeared to be a high stool while his fellow leaders remained standing.

Accompanying him were nine other members of the ruling Politburo, including the 76-year-old doyen of the top party body, Andrei P. Kirilenko, who was making his first public appearance in two months. Considered at one time a leading candidate to succeed Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kirilenko had been reported by unofficial sources to be seriously ill with a form of sclerosis, but he too managed to remain throughout the ceremony.

Analysts looking for clues to the Kremlin pecking order — and in view of Mr. Brezhnev's health, for signs as to his likely successor — found little to go on. Mr. Brezhnev was flanked by Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov on his right, and on his

left by Viktor V. Grishin, head of the Moscow party committee. But the positioning seemed to say more to their functions — as Moscow party boss, Mr. Grishin was the nominal host for the occasion — than to their political precedence.

Next in the lineup, equally poised to either side of Mr. Brezhnev, were Mr. Kirilenko and Konstantin U. Chernenko, 70, a Brezhnev loyalist who has emerged in the last three years as a major Politburo figure and a contender for the top party post. But the significance was further cast in doubt by the placing of Yuri V. Andropov, the 67-year-old head of the KGB state security police, whose positioning relative to Mr. Brezhnev would have put him ninth in the hierarchy, below Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who is not generally considered to be a contender for power.

Mr. Andropov's stature appeared to have been boosted by the April 22 Lenin anniversary rally, at which the KGB chief made the keynote speech. Although the task has rotated among Politburo members in the past, the fact that Mr. Andropov was designated this year, and that he made what an-

lysis considered to be a tough ideological address, was taken as a sign that he is bidding for, and may have already secured, the post of top party ideologist, vacant since Mikhail A. Suslov died in January.

A clearer indication on such matters could come from a high-level party meeting on organizational matters, which some reports have forecast for later this month. If he takes control of the ideological apparatus, with which his KGB role has kept him in close touch, Mr. Andropov would simultaneously gain a major institutional base from which to challenge for the leadership and distance himself from the KGB, whose reputation could be a liability for a competitor in the leadership struggle.

If any reminder were needed of the enhanced influence that they have enjoyed under Mr. Brezhnev, the armed forces presented their customary phalanx atop the mausoleum Saturday. Altogether, 10 of the 27 men on the parade were in uniform.

The U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Hartman, and most other Western envoys stayed away from the ceremony, as they have done regularly since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

Brezhnev Vows Openness to 'Radical' Nuclear Arms Pacts

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, responding to an appeal by an international group of physicians, has said that the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate "radical agreements" on nuclear arms control, it has been disclosed here.

The group, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, has also urged President Reagan to make a similar statement, but so far he has not done so.

Mr. Brezhnev's letter was made public at a news conference Saturday by Dr. Bernard Lown, the president of the physicians' group and a cardiologist at the Harvard School of Public Health.

In his three-page letter, Mr. Brezhnev basically reiterated a previous Soviet statement on establishing a nuclear-free zone in Europe and "eliminating in Europe nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical." Last November, Mr. Reagan countered these proposals by suggesting a "zero option" plan under which the United States would forgo placing its new Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles on European soil if Moscow would scrap its arsenal of SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

In his letter, Mr. Brezhnev wrote, "The Soviet Union is prepared to reach in this direction most radical agreements with other countries."

Mr. Brezhnev's letter also indicated an awareness of how Mr.

Former Defense Chiefs Contradict Reagan on Soviet Nuclear Edge

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two former secretaries of defense have told a Senate committee that they do not accept President Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union has nuclear superiority. They strongly urged Mr. Reagan to make greater haste in seeking a resumption of nuclear arms control negotiations.

The former officials, James R. Schlesinger and Harold Brown, also suggested on Friday that U.S. nuclear deterrence might be weakened by statements that the Soviet Union had superiority.

Mr. Schlesinger, who headed the Pentagon under Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford from 1973 to 1975, and Mr. Brown, who was defense secretary under President Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981, made their remarks in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"Landmark" Hearings

On Thursday, the committee began what its chairman, Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, described as "landmark" hearings on the rising debate over nuclear weapons.

On some points, the testimony of the former officials contrasted sharply with that of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. On Thursday, he insisted that President Reagan was correct in saying that the Soviet Union had a "definite margin of superiority."

But Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Brown broadly supported some important aspects of the Reagan administration's defense policy. Both endorsed an increase in conventional strength and the production of the MX missile. And both declined to endorse the proposal for a freeze in the deployment of nuclear weapons that had prompted Mr. Reagan's remark about Soviet superiority.

Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that the Soviet Union had "gradually acquired a hard-target kill capability against American forces which now in all probability sub-

stantially exceeds" that of the United States.

But he added that the United States "should not brood about our 'overstate' this deficiency and that 'above all we should not suggest that the deficiency in this single dimension implies inferiority because the word 'inferiority' may suggest to others that our deterrent is, indeed, inadequate." Mr. Brown expressed similar views.

Nuclear Strategists

In the argot of nuclear strategists, a hard target is one, such as a missile silo or military command post, that has been strengthened to withstand some levels of nuclear blast, heat and radiation. No target can withstand a nearby explosion by a powerful warhead.

The Soviet Union has developed land-based intercontinental missiles with very powerful multiple re-entry vehicles. In recent years the missiles have reportedly become accurate enough in theory to destroy most of the 1,052 operational U.S. ICBM silos.

But Mr. Brown said the Russians "do not have anything like strategic superiority in a usable sense."

The two officials said they believed the United States had substantial superiority in submarines carrying nuclear missiles, strategic bombers and Cruise missiles under development.

"The United States has and will continue to have, in my judgment, sufficient surviving and deliverable weapons to destroy the urban-industrial base of the Soviet Union," even after allowing for a Soviet strike, Mr. Schlesinger said.

Mr. Schlesinger, who headed the Atomic Energy Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency under President Nixon and was President Carter's first secretary of energy, said "such a capability is frequently considered the ultimate deterrent."

"If the present discussions of superiority and inferiority are taken to suggest that the Soviet Union can deny the United States that capability, then the suggestion that the Soviet Union has superiority is invalid," he said.

U.S. Is Studying New Concept for Use in Weapons Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

nuclear forces in Europe as a model. By proposing the so-called "zero option" — elimination of Soviet intermediate-range missiles already deployed in return for a U.S. decision to forgo future deployments — officials felt that Mr. Reagan had regained the political initiative from Moscow in European public opinion.

To have a similar impact now, State Department officials are saying, the new U.S. approach must be plausible to public opinion and Western arms control experts, even if not acceptable to Moscow. "They've got to think we're serious, and the Pentagon proposal is not serious," one State Department analyst maintained.

Participants say the current exchanges are particularly intense. Each camp is accusing the other of having a secret agenda. State Department officials say that the real aim of Eugene V. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Richard M. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for policy, is to make unacceptable offers that Moscow will refuse, proving that arms control will not work.

Defense Department officials say that Richard R. Burt, director of the State Department's Bureau

of Politico-Military Affairs, is trying to bend to West European preference for détente and secretly renege on the old approach to strategic arms control.

Meanwhile, with what officials said was almost complete lack of high-level attention to arms control for a year and a half, experts in the administration have yet to do significant staff work on issues such as the control of technology and modernization of forces, what if anything to do about mobile land-based missiles, verification problems and, above all, what to do about the thousands of Cruise missiles that both sides are expected to deploy. As matters stand, officials said, the new U.S. proposal is not likely to address Cruise missiles. This was a major problem in past negotiations and is expected to be at least as difficult this time.

In the presidential campaign, Mr. Reagan charged that Mr. Carter's 1979 arms agreement with Moscow condemned the United States to permanent inferiority. He said he would do nothing inconsistent with the 1979 treaty as long as Moscow did the same.

That treaty provided for an equal Soviet and American ceiling of 2,250 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles — intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and long-range bombers.

The Reagan team quickly decided that this treaty was inadequate largely because it did little to contain the increasing theoretical ability of the Soviet Union to use only a few hundred of its large land-based missiles with multiple warheads to destroy almost all American land-based missiles.

But the attention of the few experts in the bureaucracy was taken away from these issues and focused on European demands for prompt Soviet-American talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe. Only after these talks began last December did the experts turn back to strategic arms.

So far, none of the agency proposals addresses the issue of Cruise missiles. Under the 1979 treaty, there were limits on the average number of air-launched Cruise missiles that could be carried by long-range bombers. All agencies have now discarded this limitation. Ground-launched Cruise missiles are being discussed by Moscow and Washington in Geneva at the talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe. Of greatest potential significance in the negotiations, no agency has proposed doing anything

about sea-launched Cruise missiles. U.S. plans call for deploying about 4,000 of them. Soviet officials have not called special attention to these in recent months, and even after the talks, they too have begun a large program.

There is strong sentiment in the administration that Cruise missiles are stabilizing weapons and should not be limited in the next strategic nuclear agreement. Since they would fly slowly to a target, they could be used only to retaliate, not to strike first. Because they are small and mobile, they would be likely to survive a first strike.

At the same time, however, administration experts recognize that Moscow is not likely to contemplate reductions in its ballistic missile and bomber forces without some limits on Cruise missiles.

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India Moves Against Sikhs After Rioting

United Press International

NEW DELHI — At least one person has been killed in several days of rioting between Hindus and Sikhs in the northern state of Punjab after the discovery of severed heads of cows outside two Hindu temples in Amritsar. The riots led the government to outlaw two extremist Sikh organizations. One person was killed and several others injured when police opened fire earlier this week to quell riots in Amritsar.

On Saturday, after several days of rioting, the government announced that the Dal Khalsa and the National Council of Khalistan "have been banned with immediate effect." The Dal Khalsa (Sikh Party) council and the Khalistan (Land of the Sikhs) have been organizing rallies for the past several months for a Sikh homeland. The Sikhs constitute a majority in Punjab.

A Punjab government official said workers of the Dal Khalsa placed the heads in front of the Hindu temples "to create tension between the two communities so as to discredit the government." Both the Hindus and Sikhs revere cows and forbid their slaughter.



The remains of Ananda Marg monks lie in a Calcutta street.

17 Members of a Spiritual Group Are Killed by Crowds in Calcutta

The Associated Press

CALCUTTA — At least 17 members of the Ananda Marg spiritual-political group were killed by crowds of people who had accused them of stealing children, police said.

Several other members of Ananda Marg, a spiritual-political sect whose name means "path of bliss," were hospitalized with serious injuries after Friday's incidents, authorities said.

Some arrests were made, but further details were not available from police.

Ananda Marg said 18 of its members were killed, and it accused the Communist Party of India-Marxist, which heads a left-

ist coalition government in West Bengal state, of being behind the killings. Calcutta is the capital of West Bengal.

"It was with a planned rumor of child lifting that the party goons mobilized the brutal attack in broad daylight while the police were inactive spectators of the murder and lynching spree," a sect statement said.

Ananda Marg is strongly anti-Communist. Several sect leaders reportedly have been imprisoned by the state government, and they have accused West Bengal leaders of harassment.

Hostility toward the Ananda Marg group reportedly had been festering since the arrest of two women members of the sect on Wednesday, also on suspicion of stealing children.

The women said that the children had been entrusted to their care by the children's parents to be raised by the sect. They also said they had been beaten by local residents before police arrived.

The following day, the arrests were prominently reported in Calcutta newspapers as a case of "child lifting," and tempers in the city rose, particularly in the Kasba slum on the southern fringe where the incident had occurred.

Several members of Ananda Marg were seen driving through the Kasba area early on Friday. It was not immediately clear if they also had children with them.

Local residents stopped the taxis in which the members were riding, dragged them outside and began beating and stabbing them, according to local news reports.

A number of the Ananda Marg members were doosed with gas-

line and set on fire. Some who broke free of the mob were chased and stoned and stabbed to death, the reports said.

Police reinforcements were rushed to the scene and beat back the mob, allowing firemen to douse the burning bodies and medical personnel to rush the victims to hospitals, the United News of India press agency said.

Five Ananda Marg members died of their burns at the scene, and eight others were stoned or stabbed to death. Another four died later in hospitals.

Ananda Marg was founded in 1954 by P.R. Sarkar, a former railway clerk. Its doctrine is a mixture of Hindu and Tantric Yoga belief, mystic rites and a political ideology that advocates a new world order that is neither capitalist nor Communist.

The group has branches in several countries. It has been accused by police of involvement in international terrorism.

British Take Liability For Sinking Irish Boat

United Press International

DUBLIN — The British ambassador to Ireland disclosed that a British submarine was responsible for a mishap involving an Irish fishing vessel that was pulled out to sea and sank two weeks ago.

The five-man crew was rescued unharmed by another trawler, but the boat was destroyed. Sir Leonard Pigg told the Irish government Saturday that a submarine of the British fleet had become ensnared in the boat's nets and said Britain would pay the damages.

Israelis Cancel Plans to Seek Ban On Giving Up Settlements in Talks

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his Cabinet dropped plans Sunday to propose a resolution in parliament that would prohibit the dismantling of Jewish civilian settlements in future peace negotiations.

Faced with the possibility that it could put together a bare majority at best for such a measure, the Cabinet decided that if it could not demonstrate a broad national consensus in support of the resolution, there would be no point in bringing it before parliament Monday as planned.

Instead, the Cabinet said in a communiqué that the prime minister will emphasize Israel's refusal to give up settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip when he makes a policy speech Monday to mark the opening of the parliament's summer session.

The plan to give a parliamentary stamp of approval for the government's refusal to again dismantle settlements, as it did when it completed the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula last week, began to unravel when the leader of the opposition Labor Party, Shimon Peres, refused to support the measure.

Mr. Begin's Likud coalition has only a one-vote majority in the Knesset, or parliament.

Mr. Peres had told Mr. Begin that while the Labor Party is also against dismantling settlements anywhere, the resolution would tie Labor's hands in any future consideration of the matter. Mr. Peres also said he opposed placement of settlements in densely populated Arab areas of the West Bank, where most of the Likud government's development has been concentrated.

Arabs Issue Warning

Meanwhile, nearly all of the Arab mayors of the West Bank Sunday issued an ultimatum warning Mr. Sharon that if he continued his crackdown on Palestinian nationalism, municipal services in all West Bank towns would be suspended.

In a letter to Mr. Sharon, 26 of the West Bank's 28 mayors called on the Israeli government to reverse the summary dismissal of the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah, Al-Birah and Anabta and to cancel the imposition of a civil administration in the military government of the occupied territory.

Mayor Wahid Hamdallah of Anabta, about 40 miles north of Jerusalem, was removed from office Friday on the order of the army commander of the central district, Maj. Gen. Uri Orr.

Mr. Hamdallah, who was elected in 1976, was convicted by a military tribunal April 25 of violating a military order restricting him to his hometown and of possessing literature of the radical Democrat-

ic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The mayors' threat was mostly symbolic, since municipal services have continued in most of the towns in which the mayors were dismissed despite municipal workers' refusal to cooperate with the Israelis.

In a news conference Sunday, the former mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shaka, accused Mr. Sharon of conducting a "vendetta" against West Bank towns with nationalist mayors and with attempting to undermine "the unity of our people inside and outside the occupied homeland and isolating the Palestinians from their national commitment."

In the village of Arub, a 12-year-old Arab girl was critically wounded when an Israeli motorist opened fire on rock-throwing demonstrators. The police said they were looking for the motorist, who fled after the shooting.

The girl was hospitalized in serious condition.

Israeli Minister Resigns

TEL AVIV (NYT) — Aharon Abuhatzra, the Israeli minister of labor, welfare and immigration, who received a suspended prison sentence for larceny and breach of trust April 23, resigned from the Cabinet Friday.

Mr. Abuhatzra submitted his resignation after the central committee of his party, Tami, authorized it Thursday night. At his suggestion, the committee picked Aharon Uzan, now the deputy minister of immigrants, to replace him.

Mr. Uzan said he would vacate the seat if Mr. Abuhatzra won his appeal to the supreme court of his conviction on charges that he dipped into a charity fund to pay private expenses.

Iran Launches Drive To Retake Khuzistan

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iran launched a major drive during the weekend to recapture its southwestern oil province of Khuzistan, and Iranian officials said their troops had overrun Iraqi defense lines and had placed the oil-rich port city of Khorramshahr under siege.

But the Iraqi command said its forces crushed the two-pronged Iranian offensive and "encircled the attackers in a di-or-surrender trap" after a day of infantry and tank combat in Khuzistan's marshlands. The Iraqis said the stage was set for a counteroffensive.

Each side said that thousands of enemy troops were killed or wounded in the fighting.

In March, Iran wrested 770 square miles (2,000 square kilometers) of Khuzistan from Iraqi control. At the end of the first day of the new offensive, the Iranian command claimed that an additional 310 square miles had been recaptured.

The latest communiqué from Iran's joint chiefs of staff said Iranian forces crossed the Karun River on Friday on pontoon bridges and established full control over the 70-mile (112-kilometer) highway between Ahwaz, Khuzistan's provincial capital, and Khorramshahr, on the northern tip of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

Iraq wants full control over the 120-mile waterway, its only sea outlet. A 1975 treaty between the two nations split sovereignty over the estuary at midstream.

The Iranian communiqué, broadcast by Tehran radio, said, "The soldiers of Islam have reached the outskirts of Khuzistan and have laid siege to the city from all directions."

Iran began referring to Khorramshahr as Khuzistan after Iraqi troops overran the port city in November, 1980, two months after the war broke out. Khuzistan means the city of blood.

Iran claimed that six Iraqi jets were shot down in dogfights over Khuzistan and that more than 2,000 enemy troops were killed or wounded in the recent fighting.

The Iraqis denied losing any jets. They claimed that one Iranian fighter and five helicopters were downed Friday, and that 5,672 enemy soldiers were killed and hundreds captured.

The claims could not be independently verified. The two nations have correspondents from regular battlefield reporting.

Military analysts in the Middle East say the recapture of Khorramshahr would sever the supply lines of the Iraqi Army in Khuzistan and put Iran in a position to win the war in the southern theater.

Iraq conquered large expanses of territory in western and southwestern Iran in the early stages of the war. But the Iranians turned the tide in September, breaking a nine-month Iraqi siege of the oil refining city of Abadan on the eastern coast of the Shatt-al-Arab.

The Iraqi war effort has been boosted by contributions of about \$30 billion from a group of conservative Arab nations led by Saudi Arabia.

Italian Party Plans Strategy At Congress

The Associated Press

ROME — The Christian Democrats, Italy's dominant party, began planning strategy Sunday in an attempt to regain the premiership they lost 11 months ago after uninterrupted control since 1945.

The party opened its first congress in two years hoping also to find formulas to improve relations with key partners in the ruling five-party coalition.

But observers believe the Christian Democrats may spend most of their time deciding on a party secretary.

The current secretary is Flaminio Piccoli, 66, who opposes Communist participation in government. He has come under fire from center-left groups in the party that call for better relations with the Socialist Party, a partner in the coalition.

A key man in the process of building new strategy is former Premier Giulio Andreotti, who in 1978 became the first Christian Democrat to accept Communist support, even if indirect, as the price for survival of his government. Mr. Andreotti has not announced his interest in seeking the leadership, but his support could favor the still unofficial candidacy of Ciriaco De Mita, identified with center-left sectors of the party.

The Christian Democrats lost the premiership last June after a scandal over a secret Masonic lodge forced the resignation of Premier Arnaldo Forlani's government.

The loss of the premiership meant the party failed to hold the two top offices in Italy for the first time since the end of World War II. The president, Sandro Pertini, is a Socialist.

The Christian Democrat congress should also give an indication on how long the fragile coalition with the Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals, headed by Giovanni Spadolini of the Republicans, can survive.

Two weeks ago a harsh dispute between Christian Democrats and Socialists, who hold the balance of power, brought the government to the verge of collapse.

Civil Guard in Spain Is Killed by Gunman

The Associated Press

BILBAO, Spain — A paramilitary civil guard on duty at the entrance of the police headquarters at the nearby town of Ondarra was killed Sunday by a gunman who then escaped in a waiting car, the police said.

The guard was the 13th victim of political violence this year. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack, but the police said they believed that it was the work of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

South Africa Extends 'Banning' Order Against Top Roman Catholic Official

The Associated Press

FRETORIA — The top official of the Roman Catholic Church in southern Africa was served with a three-year banning order by the South African authorities the day a five-year banning order was to expire, church officials said.

The order imposes a kind of internal banishment on Father Sphangiso Mkhatsiwa, the black secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference. It restricts him to the parish of his church in the black township of Soshanguve near Pretoria and forbids him to receive visitors at his home, the conference secretariat said.

The order was served Friday on Father Mkhatsiwa at the headquarters here of the bishops' conference. It came as the region's bishops prepared to return from Rome after visiting the pope this week, the South African Press Association reported.

Father Mkhatsiwa was detained without charge under security laws in 1976 at a time of widespread unrest in South Africa and was banned after his release in 1977. He was detained again in October, 1977.

Under South African security laws, the minister of justice can impose banning orders on people whose actions are deemed to further the aims of Communism or to endanger the security of the state.

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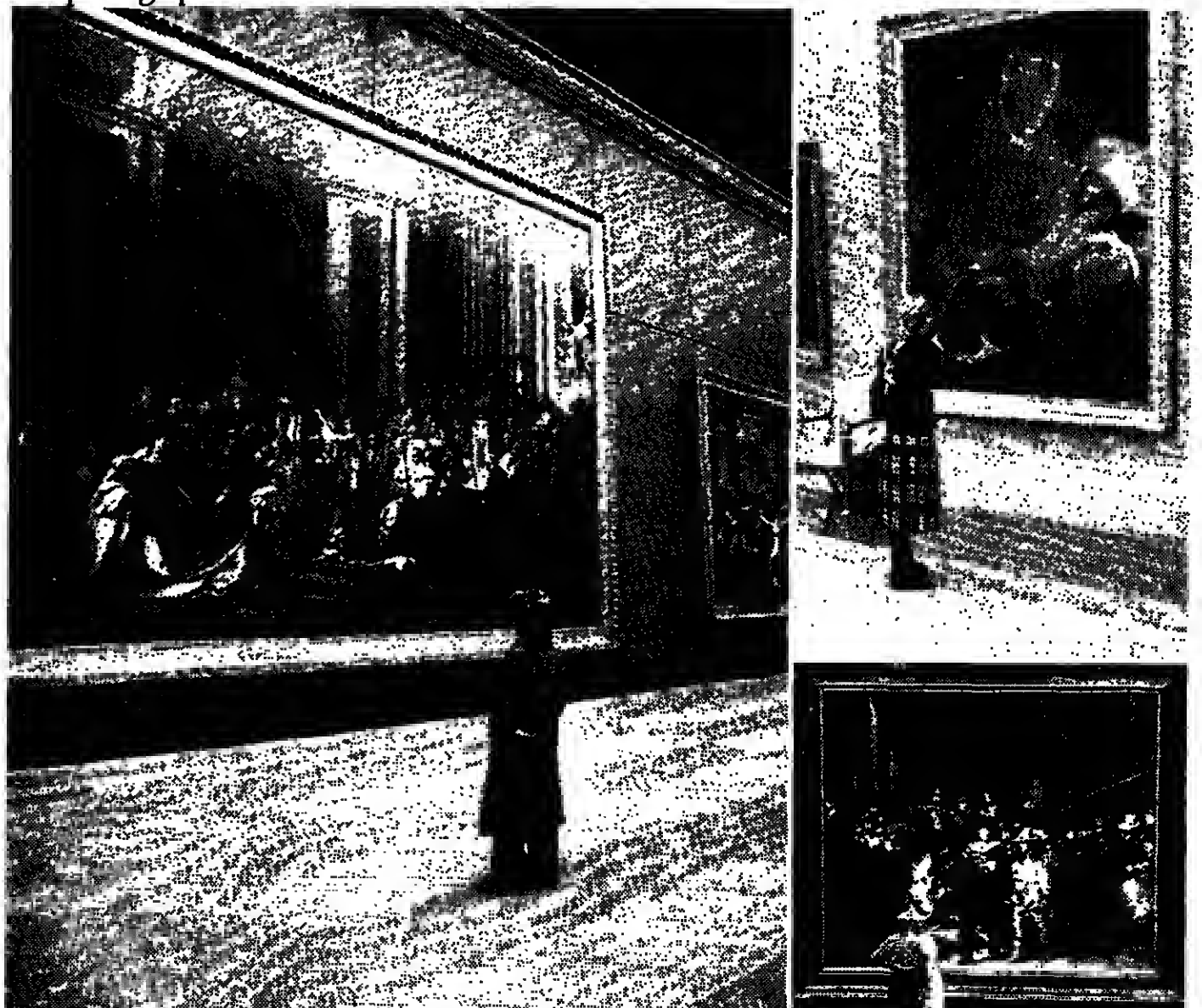


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with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

Save these other ways. Telephone Company Calling Card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Save nights & weekends. Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable. Now you have the whole picture.

Backing the British

Principle Upheld Generals Warned

The Reagan administration's hesitation to come to open support of Britain in the Falklands crisis was principled, since it provided a basis to attempt mediation. When Argentina stood firm on its absurd demand to have its aggression ratified, however, the United States had no choice but to come to the equally principled decision that it has now announced: to back the Brits.

The move could not have been easy for President Reagan, given his earlier efforts to come closer to an authoritarian Argentine regime for purposes of fighting communism in the hemisphere. Nor will the expected enhancement of U.S. relations with Europe altogether compensate for the complications likely to come in Latin America. Mr. Reagan, however, has served the basic principle of world order. He has shown, as Secretary of State Haig put it, that the United States does not condone the use of unlawful force to resolve disputes between nations—even when force is used by a friendly state.

The steps that the administration contemplates to help Britain entail not direct military participation but supplies, plus economic and political pressure on Argentina. At the same time, the president and the secretary of state carefully left open a possible resumption of U.S. diplomacy. The requirement for British flexibility has not evaporated.

Sensible elements remaining in Buenos Aires should see that U.S. mediation continues to offer Argentina its best exit. In particular they should note that the administration still holds itself ready to take into account "the interests of both sides," and that the Americans remain well short of endorsing the earlier British insistence that the wishes of the inhabitants, most of whom are set in their British ways, must be "paramount."

The Argentine generals, looking for a snap nationalist distraction, have put their nation into the greatest crisis in its history. As pained and confused as Argentines must feel, however, surely they have among them responsible people who perceive the national interest in moderation and peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

By now openly siding with Britain, and promising help in case of conflict, Mr. Reagan is belatedly catching up with public opinion in the United States. Even as he declared against Argentina, Congress was moving quickly to urge that course. There is a clear national consensus for the president's assertion that Argentina's armed aggression "must not be allowed to succeed."

Argentina has only itself to blame for the loss of Mr. Reagan as an honest, outwardly neutral broker in the long attempt to save face all around. For three weeks Secretary Haig gave the Royal Navy reason to proceed southward at a most deliberate speed. To no avail. Argentina would not withdraw its forces and accept an interim regime in the Falklands unless its aggression were rewarded with a promise of permanent sovereignty.

The Argentines said their legal case was irrefutable, yet it could be submitted to binding arbitration. Despite the Rio Pact's rejection of force as a diplomatic instrument, they tried to embarrass the United States by invoking it and Latin pride. The transparency of their game was obvious to most; even the Rio nations gave only ritual support.

Still, Mr. Haig's effort helped to define what the argument was really about and proved Washington's willingness to risk its prestige for peace. Even in finally siding with Britain, the administration apparently bought another few days' time for diplomacy before the British escalate another notch.

With the pretense of U.S. neutrality abandoned, it is the United Nations' turn to assume the tasks of mediation. Within hours of the invasion, the Security Council had demanded that Argentina withdraw from the Falklands. Let the Council now authorize Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar, a Peruvian, to help Argentina withdraw in circumstances that guarantee continued negotiations but not the result.

The time for saving face has passed. The task now is to save Argentina and British lives from a controversy that should never have threatened any.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan vs. Reality

The president went on television the other night to blame it on the Democrats: Their decades of bloated federal budgets sent inflation into orbit, their overspending has sapped the private economy and now their stubbornness has aborted a budget compromise that might have saved the sick economy. Would that it were all so simple. The economic policy battle is not between Republicans and Democrats. It is more nearly between the president and Congress, between Mr. Reagan and economic reality.

The president is a believer. He clings to a faith—shared by almost no one—that the tax cuts and budget reductions that were begun last year will lead to a boom. That will send money pouring into the Treasury and end deficit worries. Faith intact, Mr. Reagan shrinks from restoring a penny of income tax cuts or civilian spending.

For members of Congress, life is not so simple. They fear that the president's strategy, having misfired one year, will misfire again. They sense voter unease, even anger, over the president's attack on social programs and his relentless buildup of defense.

There is partisanship in Congress, to be sure. Some Democrats don't want to help the Republicans untangle their economic problems before the November elections. The president's partisan tone encourages their cynicism. His predecessors left behind a trillion in debt, he said. Paid off at a billion a year. "It would take a thousand years to wipe it out." He omitted that deficits he proposed

this year alone would add several centuries. The president used the word "compromise" to political advantage; he may thus have portrayed congressional Democrats as unreasonable. But under the political point is the economic reality. What compromise? The compromise he sought is not between Republicans and Democrats but between the administration's original incredible budget and its latest, forced tinkering.

The prospective reality that the president prefers to ignore is not pleasant. Unless he gives substantial ground on taxes and defense, the recession will probably yield this year to a remarkably short-lived recovery, followed by another recession. Something worse could be triggered by increases in long-term interest, a wave of bankruptcies or a sudden collapse of confidence in the bond markets. Such worries—no matter how unlikely—explained why some congressmen of both parties struggled so hard to negotiate a responsible budget. The best hope now is that Congress will continue this search, and eventually manage to bring the president along. That is not likely.

Mr. Reagan insists that the goal of his entire fiscal effort is to spur private investment, productivity and economic growth. So far, he has turned out to be his own worst enemy. Most of the last year has seen high interest rates, high unemployment and recession. But Mr. Reagan stands unmoved. Compromise? Keep the faith is more like it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After the Bombing of Port Stanley

Having sent the task force, the British government could not have ruled out the possibility of using it in warlike fashion. From the day it set sail, this sort of engagement was on the cards. Quite absurdly, given what is known of Britain's long-term interests, Argentina has been unable to see that, even now, she would stand a good chance of scoring a bloodless victory if she were only patient. Only the need to save the junta's face leads them, criminally, to brush aside this enticing and responsible option.

All the same, Britain must be careful. The next level of pressure can only come from something altogether more hazardous to life than what has so far been done: a naval engagement or a landing on the islands—or, conceivably, an attack on the mainland

bases. This would be the decisive escalation. Before authorizing it, with all its risks of death and failure, the Cabinet should consider its position with the utmost realism.

As Mr. Haig has said, whatever war brings, the permanent solution lies only in diplomacy. Mrs. Thatcher, tightening the screw every day, should never forget it.

—From The Sunday Times (London).

It can be argued that attacking the foundations of any air bridge between the mainland and the Falklands has reduced the danger of hostilities by dissuading any blockade-busting aircraft from trying to reach the islands. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to peer ahead. The best guess [is] that though the military situation may get worse before it can get better, it will not get out of hand.

—From The Sunday Telegraph (London).

May 3: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: The Suffragettes' Candidate

LONDON — Under the auspices of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies—the suffragettes—Mr. Bertrand Russell is to oppose Mr. Chaplin as a Free Trade Liberal, giving precedence in every case to Women's Suffrage. Mr. Russell is the brother of Earl Russell, and his wife, who was Miss Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia, has identified herself with women's work.

In North Berwick, Scotland, Harry Gullane, the well-known professional golfer, attacked his wife with a hammer, and afterward committed suicide by throwing himself over an adjacent precipice. Gullane was for a time the professional at a well-known American club, but he returned home about four years ago.

1932: Mikado's Army for Manchuria

GENEVA — All doubt as to Japan's future intentions in Manchuria was removed when the League of Nations was informed officially that the Mikado is raising a huge army for service in the new republic, 85,000 troops already being in full training. The news was contained in the first report of the commission of inquiry, headed by Lord Lytton, sent by the League to investigate conditions in Manchuria just after Japan's occupation by force of that portion of China. Tokyo frankly proposes that the new state must have military power. Lord Lytton's report uses slight courtesy toward the new Manchurian commonwealth, which the Chinese insist is a puppet state in the hands of Japan.

A Peripheral Conflict With Central Overtones

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — Late last week, British diplomats were confident that their fleet and expeditionary force would have little trouble defeating Argentina in any military showdown. "We expect to win," one official said, "perhaps with a lot of casualties, mostly Argentine."

But war, particularly in a place as distant as the Falkland Islands, is a roll of the dice for any nation. The unexpected can always happen. A sudden break in the clouds, the chance spotting of a British ship and the Argentine air force could snatch victory from the jaws of defeat.

In any case, one thing is clear: However this miserable affair ends, there will be lasting consequences. This crisis spells major changes for Latin America, in the Northern Hemisphere's global role and for Latin America's place in the world.

For the United States, this affair will mark a new, troubling but inevitable stage in its relations with Latin America—the end of the so-called Pax Americana.

Not only could the trauma of this crisis drive Argentina, which is already far advanced in the field, to acquire nuclear weapons, but there was an ominous symbolism in the fact that Secretary of State Alexander Haig's speech before the Organization of American States met with complete silence, whereas the jingoistic appeal of his Argentine counterpart brought cheers and standing ovations.

For most of the postwar period, the OAS has fit the description once given by a senior Mexican diplomat: "An organization consisting of a large cat surrounded by a group of passive mice." No more, even though the Argentines did not get all they wanted. Hemispheric solidarity and defense died during that moment of silence after Haig's speech. The cat is no longer completely in charge.

For the West in general, the conse-

quences of the conflict may be even more painful. The Falklands affair, however it ends, may decisively mark the end of the Western era in large areas of the globe. For the harsh international response to the Argentine action, which prompted a United Nations rebuff and stimulated a British military response, may temporarily obscure from public view an important reality: There are now large areas of the globe that the Western powers (including the Soviet Union) no longer have the capability to defend against regional powers over an extended period of time.

Prior to this crisis, British diplomats, acting behind the scenes, were skillfully attempting to take this new reality into account. They had entered into a graduated program to involve Argentina in island life. The British government had inserted into the law limiting immigration to Britain that had the effect of denying the children of Falkland Islanders the right to call themselves British subjects.

The population of the islands had already dropped to such a low level that the native-born numbered barely more than 1,000. Impatient demagogues in Buenos Aires prevented the process from ending in a peaceful solution.

The British are not alone in trying to adjust policy to the new realities. A few years ago, France sent foreign legionnaires to Chad to try in bringing order to that country. Today in Chad, France finances an African force organized by the Organization of African States.

In the 1950s, the United States could directly overturn governments in Central America. Today it has difficulty controlling events in El Salvador. Even the Soviet Union suffers from this erosion in power.

In the 1950s and 1960s, it could invade Hungary and Czechoslovakia without hesitation. Today it attempts to work more indirectly in Poland.

The Falklands crisis confirms definitively this larger trend, in part because the islands in question are so small. If the lessons of U.S. defeat in nearby Vietnam or of Soviet difficulties in nearby Afghanistan are uncertain, the lessons of the Falklands crisis are unmistakable: The powers of the Northern Hemisphere can no longer police the Southern. For even if Britain batters the Argentine fleet and recaptures the islands, it will have to compromise. It cannot afford to maintain a large task force thousands of miles from home to defend a handful of its outposts.

This is not to suggest that the world always will be better off in conditions where the strong can destroy one another but find it more and more difficult to control the weak. For as the Falklands affair suggests, the local order imposed by a regional power may be even more unacceptable than the order imposed by a power aspiring to a global role. In this case, the cats were right and the mice were wrong.

Finally, the Falklands crisis, however resolved, will mark the end of the era when Latin America could stand apart from the global scene. As a result of this crisis, Argentina, whether victorious or defeated, will move closer to the Soviet Union. Moreover, if Argentine aggression opens up, as many fear, a whole series of border disputes in Latin America, the Soviet Union will face a growing number of opportunities to play a spoiler's role.

Increasingly, both superpowers are finding that their privileged spheres of influence are being penetrated by the other side. Eastern Europe's dependence on

Western credits and technology is well known. The rapid growth of Soviet trade and credit penetration of key countries in Latin America is less well understood.

Robert Keiken, an expert on Latin America, has pointed out that Soviet trade with Latin America, excluding Cuba, grew tenfold between 1970 and 1977; and even though that trade remains small, Soviet credit to the region, excluding Cuba, grew from 2 percent of total Soviet credits to developing nations in the 1960s to 25 percent by the mid-1970s.

In each area, the dominant superpower thus sees the number of diplomatic opportunities for its rival increasing. In the words of a French observer, the two global powers are now engaged in a race of "competitive decadence."

Does the adverse character of the consequences likely to flow from the Falklands crisis mean that the costs of U.S. support for the British are too high? Not at all. The Falklands crisis is like a spring thaw: The river ice may be weak, but only when the surface finally cracks is it clear that no one should stand on it.

A similar phenomenon has taken place in the South Atlantic these past weeks. Trends adverse to the United States have been gaining force in the region for some time. The Falklands affair brings them finally into full light.

The world is thus entering into a period of much more fluid diplomacy. Along with new problems there will be new opportunities. They cannot be seized, however, by those relying only on a long sword and fixed views. Which superpower scores gains in the years ahead may well depend more on wits than on arms.

The writer is editor of Foreign Policy Magazine. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Nuclear Talk Needs to Be Serious

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Two experts are on my desk. One is "Nuclear War: What If It Comes?" written by Roger C. Molander of Ground Zero, the organization that is running rallies against the threat of U.S.-Soviet atomic war. The other is "Freeze! How You Can Help Prevent Nuclear War," written by Senate staff members Carey Parker and Robert Shrum for publication under the names of their employer, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, and of the Republican co-sponsor of Kennedy's nuclear freeze resolution, Sen. Mark O. Hatfield.

Together, the two books demonstrate why the nuclear weapons protest movement is so vexing. The case for the movement is as obvious as it is compelling. Nuclear war is the greatest threat to humanity, and reducing the risk of its occurrence is the single greatest responsibility of any nation which possesses these weapons.

Every American president from the birth of the atomic age has recognized and acted on that responsibility. President Reagan signaled his recognition of that duty in his speech last November calling for a series of negotiations on strategic and tactical nuclear arms. He has repeated the message several times in the last four months.

The protesters have perceived, however, that the Reagan administration is of two minds about arms control. Washington's internal debate has delayed the talks. The president asserts that "substance is more important than timing," but, having thrown his considerable weight against the Ford-Brezhnev Vladivostok agreement and against the Carter-Brezhnev SALT-2 treaty, he bears a special responsibility for the long hiatus in negotiated nuclear arms pacts.

Beyond that, one encounters a greater mass of determined resistance to arms control and a greater cynicism about the negotiating process among key officials in the present administration than in any other since the nuclear age began.

So public pressure is probably needed to prod the administration toward the bargaining table. That much can be said on behalf of the movement—but no more. Its impact may be needed, but its approach is a far cry from the seriousness with which this survival issue needs to be discussed.

If you want a model of an approach that is serious and non-sensationalist, you need look no further than Sen. Sam Nunn, the Georgia Democrat. He is trying to nudge America and the Soviet Union into improving their ability to determine whether a nuclear attack is under way, to detect and launch it and to guarantee their ability to talk to each other in those threatening circumstances.

There is no emotionalism in Nunn's speeches on this subject, even though he is dealing with a terribly dangerous eventuality. Contrast that with Molander's handbook for the Ground Zero movement, which purports to be "the presentation of basic, factual information to answer technical questions and to balance representation of both sides of policy questions subject to varying analysis and interpretation."

The prologue to that book is the rumination of an Army widow who supposedly survives a Soviet nuclear attack on the United States. "The letter she had received shortly after her husband's death (two years earlier) had said: 'Bill had died so we would all be safe.' She remembered politicians saying that we needed more weapons to

be safe—because the Russians had more weapons."

"Great. Bill had died and the government had built more weapons, and look at us now..." She recalled reading somewhere that the United States had 10,000 nuclear weapons. Ten thousand BOMBS. Had they made her feel safe—safer? She couldn't remember thinking about it at all. She'd left it up to the experts. They said 10,000 weren't enough and they wanted more—for national security, of course. She suddenly felt bitter... Could I have done something? She wondered. Maybe if I had told them that 10,000 nuclear weapons didn't really make me feel safe. Maybe if a lot of people had spoken up... it would have made a difference."

That is an unbalanced, factual presentation. That is liberal sentimentalism run amok. And there is more of that kind of emotionalism and simplification in the Kennedy-Hatfield opus.

The senators—or their ghosts—ask a series of questions: "Shouldn't the public keep its nose out of the experts' business of defense and arms control?" Answer: "This is supposed to be a democracy." Question: "Won't a nuclear weapons freeze give the Soviet Union an advantage, since they have more conventional forces?" Answer: "A freeze won't stop the Red Army, or start it."

It's a crummy situation. A reluctant, sometimes cynical administration is prodded toward vital negotiations by a propaganda campaign that, instead of clarifying, distorts a major policy question. On both sides, we are being cheated of what we want and deserve—serious negotiations and serious debate.

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By Steve Mendelson — The Washington Post

A Case for Matching Soviet Civil Defense

By Donald J. Mitchell

The writer, a New York Republican, is a member of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON — Civil defense has received a bad press in America. One reason is that the mere thought of nuclear war is too horrible to contemplate. We fear that few would survive. We are afraid that a post-nuclear world would be uninhabitable. We feel helpless. We tune out.

This kind of Armageddon mind set is what the policy of Mutual

Assured Destruction is based on. Until recent efforts to revive civil defense, MAD was U.S. national policy. It reasoned that since nuclear war is unwinnable, even if survivable, the United States and the Soviet Union can prevent it by holding each other's populations hostage. If both countries agree, then the nuclear scales are balanced and war is prevented.

The problem with this approach is that the Soviets abandoned it more than 10 years ago. They developed a civil defense system they think would protect them from bombs. Although they are beginning to build shelters for their population, their primary defense is relocation of their people away from where bombs might explode.

The strongest argument for President Reagan's civil defense program is that it would prevent war by rebalancing the nuclear scales. American authorities on civil defense claim that in an all-out nuclear war, where the Soviets had a week to implement their civil defense system, they would lose 15 million people. America, without a plan would suffer 10 times those casualties. If this estimate is even half accurate, it gives the Soviets a great advantage in any sort of confrontation. It is as though they had far more weapons.

The president's plan would roughly duplicate the Soviet plan. American losses would be comparable to theirs. The nuclear scales would be balanced. The likelihood of nuclear war would be less.

Some opponents of civil defense decry the additional \$3 billion that would be spent over the next seven years to protect the American people. But \$3 billion is nearly insignificant when you consider what will be spent to prepare to destroy the enemy over the same period.

I strongly support the concept of doing away with all nuclear weapons. But it won't happen tomorrow. In the meantime, America should have a civil defense system as good as that of the Soviets. Civil defense can help to keep the nuclear scales balanced.

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Currency Market May Change Focus

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The foreign exchange market may be undergoing a subtle shift from an obsession with interest rate differentials to an analysis of the fundamental economic factors supporting each currency.

The emphasis on interest rates dates from December, 1980, when the three-month Eurodollar rate opened up a 10-percentage-point advantage over three-month Deutsche mark rates. That record differential pulled money back into the dollar, which then was valued at 1.99 DM.

While the differential has narrowed considerably since, it remains a substantial six percentage points. In the meantime, the dollar has risen to around 2.35 DM.

Before the interest rate vogue, inflation-rate differentials held

EUROBONDS

sway. In 1979 and 1980, for example, U.S. consumer prices rose 7.2 and 8.8 percent, respectively, while those in West Germany, France and the United Kingdom were 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 percent, respectively.

The dollar's low value then was seen as a sign that the U.S. economy was weak, and that the dollar would fall further.

At other times, exchange rate movements have been directed by such factors as trade imbalances, political and balance-of-payments "factors." The dollar's sharp fall last week seemed to signal that these so-called fundamentals may again be playing a lead role in trading.

The dollar fell 1.9 percent against the Deutsche mark from 2.37 DM on Monday to 2.325 DM Friday, the lowest it has been since mid-January. The decline over the past two weeks totals 3.7 percent.

Investors looking to think about short-term gains have been attracted to the dollar, and creating a boom for the mark, yen and Dutch guilder.

Dealers attributed last week's move to West Germany's record March trade surplus, along with a substantial current-account surplus and continued signs that inflation is abating. By contrast, the United States reported a wider trade deficit.

"Despite the impasse between the Reagan administration and Congress over the budget, the view in the foreign exchange market is that U.S. interest rates have nowhere to go but down," the rates are currently about as high as the weak U.S. economy can tolerate," one dealer said, adding, "The risk of higher rates is very limited compared to the likelihood that rates will drop."

It must be said that some dealers have a more mundane view of what is happening: that dollar weakness or strength on Thursday and Friday has a high correlation to whether the Federal Reserve reports a change in the money supply. By favorable news they mean money supply growth below or at the low end of what the market had generally been expecting.

For the Eurobond market, heavy with new issues priced strongly on the assumption of a small investor appetite for quality dollar bonds, the sagging dollar and budget impasse helped push investors to the sidelines.

Three issues were especially badly affected: the World Bank and Swedish Export Credit.

Dupont Overseas Capital, guaranteed by Dupont de Nemours, offered \$200 million of

million from a planned \$200 million.

The situation was further clouded by rumors in London that Venezuela had begun shifting deposits out of London, presumably to protect itself against a freeze on its assets. The scenario being suggested in London is that Venezuela may make a grab for some disputed territory that currently makes up two-thirds of Guyana and that Britain, a signatory to the temporary accord settling the dispute, might be brought into a conflict. The temporary accord, signed in 1970, expires next month.

Whatever the motivation for Venezuela's sudden decision to call the meeting, bankers smell a rat. "They've been fiddling for months about their overall borrowing requirements and then suddenly they call a meeting. It smacks of political motivation," one U.S. banker said.

The motive, he allows, may be nothing more than an attempt to demonstrate that Venezuela is above all the troubles elsewhere in the region and that it can put together a jumbo loan when no one else can. On the other hand, he says, Venezuela is making quite clear that it sides with Argentina in the Falklands dispute and is rattling sabers with Guyana.

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(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

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Drug Companies Rush to Promote Arthritis Relief

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ever since Indocin, the first modern prescription drug for arthritis, was introduced in 1965 by Merck, there always seems to have been room for new entrants.

Now the pharmaceutical industry is about to put the market to its sternest test. Last month, the Food and Drug Administration approved new anti-arthritis drugs from both Pfizer and Eli Lilly. In coming months, more entries are expected.

The arrival of Pfizer's Feldene and Lilly's Oraflex is certain to intensify an already tough battle for market share in one of the pharmaceutical industry's largest and fastest-growing markets, industry analysts say.

In essence, you have two new and potent marketing organizations in the field, said David H. MacCallum, an analyst at Paine, Webber, Mitchell, Hinchins, a research and consulting company in Menlo Park, Calif.

Neither Pfizer's Feldene nor Lilly's Oraflex is regarded as such a breakthrough, nor are they seen by industry analysts as having potential sales of \$1 billion a year like Tagamet, the anti-ulcer drug that converted SmithKline from a frog into a prince in the eyes of Wall Street.

But many project Feldene to have domestic sales of hundreds of millions of dollars in a few years and some say that Oraflex may eventually be as successful as Tagamet.

Feldene is already a star performer overseas, where sales shot up in 1981 to \$144 million. The drug has captured 15 to 20 percent of the market in key European countries. Some analysts believe it could add \$1.50 a share to Pfizer's earnings by 1985.

Last year, the company earned \$221.3 million, or \$2.95 a share, on sales of \$3.25 billion.

Oraflex, which has been introduced in five countries, compared with 69 for Feldene, works differently from Feldene and the other prescription anti-arthritis drugs, as a result, may have fewer gastrointestinal side effects. But it may be harder to market because some users suffer unusual and visible side effects,

"Arthritis, like the cardiovascular area, is ripe for a breakthrough, and by the mid-

1980s I expect to see several drugs that cut away at the disease instead of being just palliatives easing the pain," said George von Haunalt, director of the health industries group at SRI International Inc., a research and consulting company in Menlo Park, Calif.

Things could heat up further by year-end, putting additional pressure on aspirin, still the most widely used medicine for arthritis. American Cyanamid's Lederle Laboratories, American Home Products, and CIBA-Geigy are all said to be expecting approval for anti-arthritis currently marketed abroad.

Moreover, SmithKline Beckman hopes to have FDA clearance by then to market Ridaura, a gold-based pill that it can stop the progress of rheumatoid arthritis, a severe form of the disease.

Although there is evidence that Lilly's Oraflex has caused remission of arthritis in rats, neither Lilly nor any other manufacturer has yet satisfied the federal agency that its product can do anything more than temporarily reduce any type of arthritic pains and swelling in humans.

"Arthritis, like the cardiovascular area, is ripe for a breakthrough, and by the mid-

The Expanding Market

1982 Market shares in percent. Figures based on projected total sales for prescription drugs of \$717 million.

Drug Manufacturer	Anti-Arthritic Drug	Share of Market
Upjohn	Motrin	25.8
Syntex	Naprosyn	20.9
Merck	Clinoril	16.7
Merck	Indocin	12.6
Eli Lilly	Nalfon	5.6
Pfizer	Feldene	5.6
Johnson & Johnson	Tolactin	5.0
Warner Lambert	Meclofen	4.3
Eli Lilly	Oraflex	2.8
SmithKline	Ridaura	.7

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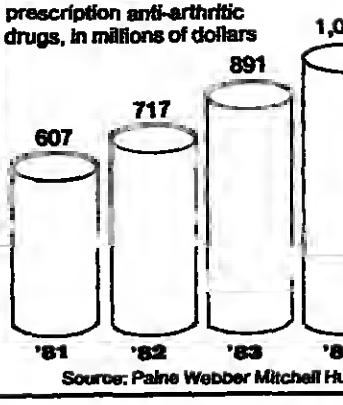
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Rising Sales for Anti-Arthritic Drugs

Total projected sales for prescription anti-arthritis drugs, in millions of dollars



Source: Paine Webber Mitchell Hinchins

usually harmless rashes, when exposed to sunlight.

Best known for antibiotics, insulin and the painkiller Darvon, Lilly has named arthritis as a major focus for its research spending, running at \$5 million a week. Last year, Lilly earned \$374.5 million, or \$4.93 a share, on sales of \$7.77 billion.

Feldene and Oraflex have the advantage

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Volkswagen Profit Fell 58% in 1981

WOLFSBURG, West Germany

Volkswagen, Western Europe's biggest automaker, reported Sunday that group profit fell 58 percent last year to 136 million Deutsche marks.

Executive chairman Carl Hahn said heavy losses in South America and at the Triumph Adler off-computer subsidiary hit business severely in 1981. He warned that 1982 would be another difficult year, although sales should be as high as last year, when Volkswagen delivered 2.33 million vehicles to customers around the world.

Other West German automakers also had a bad time last year. Adam Opel, a General Motors subsidiary, recorded a loss of 593 million DM while BMW has said its profit was down.

Volkswagen's biggest problem in 1981 was in Brazil, where the government's anti-inflation credit squeeze caused the company's sales to plunge 40 percent to 294,000 vehicles. Sales in Argentina fell 33 percent to 23,800 vehicles.

Mr. Hahn said Volkswagen has not been affected directly by the Falkland Islands crisis, although any further deterioration in the Argentine economy would clearly hurt.

Volkswagen increased auto sales in other European countries 16 percent to 616,000, with business particularly buoyant in Italy, France and Britain. The company now plans a big push into Spain, where it hopes to start car production in 1983 or 1984 at plants owned by Seat, the Spanish state-controlled carmaker.

The West German company wants to make between 120,000 and 130,000 cars a year at the Spanish plants, mostly from parts to be imported from West Germany. Negotiations with Seat are due to be completed in June.

Volkswagen said its U.S. sales dropped 37 percent to 53,000 because of a drop in demand for small cars.

But Mr. Hahn said he remained confident about the long-term future of the Rabbit model, the U.S. version of the Golf.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. index of leading economic indicators has declined for the 11th month in a row, prompting the administration to acknowledge that the beginning of an upturn may not appear until midsummer.

The Commerce Department reported Friday that the index, designed to forecast recessions and recoveries, fell 0.5 percent in March. The decline follows falls of 0.5 percent in February and 1.2 percent in January.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige in a statement released Friday raised the possibility that the index might not rise until June, which means that the recovery, based on past performance, would start a month or two later.

"The indicators show the recession is not over," said Allen Sinai of Data Resources Inc. "But they also show," he said, "that the pace of the decline has slowed."

"It looks like the economy is groping for a bottom and in a couple of months it will touch bottom," he added.

Six of the 10 available components in the index declined in March. The largest decline was in the average manufacturing workweek. The other four components increased, led by a rise in the money supply.

Robert Ormer, the Commerce Department's chief economist, noted that the increase in new orders for consumer goods and the rise in contracts for plant and equipment were significant because they could indicate the end of the inventory decline. This is important to the recovery because it would mean companies could begin to order goods again at a much faster pace, which in turn would boost production.

The Commerce Department also announced that new manufacturing orders rose 0.2 percent in March. The increase follows a revised 1.8-percent February gain. Initially, the department said orders rose 0.9 percent in February.

However, the department also said orders fell 2.1 percent in January instead of 1.4 percent as previously reported.

Alsands Oil Project Falls Through in Canada

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

TORONTO — The final two private investors in the proposed \$13.1-billion Alsands oil plant in Alberta have withdrawn, killing the project for now.

Shell Canada and Gulf Canada cited high interest rates, lower oil prices and cash flows reduced by increased taxes. But perhaps more important reasons were the long time-consuming government feuds that are part of Canadian-style federalism and delayed Alsands several years while its costs more than doubled, and a growing concern about Canada among foreign

investors, especially oil companies. A particular focus of this concern is Canada's National Energy Program, announced in 1980. It allows the federal government to take a 25-percent interest in any discovery on federal lands. And it uses a complex of discriminatory taxes and grants to increase Canadian ownership of its oil industry to 50 percent by 1990.

Energy Minister Marc Lalonde said he regretted the Alsands decision but said the project could be revived later. "I find it hard to believe," he said, "that the project could have received commercial

terms better than the ones offered."

In a long series of negotiations, consortium members sought provisions from the federal and Alberta governments that would guarantee them the 20 percent return they said was necessary in such a risky, long-term venture.

On Monday, the two governments made their latest final offer, generally agreed to be an attractive package of loan guarantees, tax holidays, reduced royalties and government equity investments of as much as 50 percent.

What ever the motivation for Venezuela's sudden decision to call the meeting, bankers smell a rat. "They've been fiddling for months about their overall borrowing requirements and then suddenly they call a meeting. It smacks of political motivation," one U.S. banker said.

The motive, he allows, may be nothing more than an attempt to demonstrate that Venezuela is above all the troubles elsewhere in the region and that it can put together a jumbo loan when no one else can. On the other hand, he says, Venezuela is making quite clear that it sides with Argentina in the Falklands dispute and is rattling sabers with Guyana.

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The situation was further clouded by rumors in London that Venezuela had begun shifting deposits out of London, presumably to protect itself against a freeze on its assets. The scenario being suggested in London is that Venezuela may make a grab for some disputed territory that currently makes up two-thirds of Guyana and that Britain, a signatory to the temporary accord settling the dispute, might be brought into a conflict. The temporary accord, signed in 1970, expires next month.

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STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM[illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

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Nigeria Seen Getting Up to \$1 Billion of Aid

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states are likely to give Nigeria emergency financial aid of as much as \$1 billion to help it avoid a cut in its oil price, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Sunday.

Nigeria's oil minister, Mallam Dikko, who arrived in the kingdom Thursday on a fund-raising mission, gave King Khalid of Saudi Arabia a letter from the Nigerian president, Shugu Shagari.

The official Saudi press agency said Mr. Dikko's meeting with the king in Dammam Sunday was also attended by the Saudi oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, and finance minister, Mohammed Al-Khalil.

"All in all, there is every reason to suppose that Nigeria will receive adequate financial support from the Gulf to hold the OPEC price line," the Nicosia-based survey said. It added that about \$1 billion might be needed for the April-June quarter.

"Nigeria has been under pressure from oil companies to cut its price from \$35.50 a barrel to a level in line with similar British North Sea crude, which costs \$31. Nigerian production has slumped as oil companies have refused to pay the

higher price, straining the company's finances.

The survey estimated Nigerian production in the latter part of April at about 900,000 barrels a day, below the country's OPEC-assigned quota of 1.3 million. But because the market for crudes similar to those produced by Nigeria has fallen recently, the survey said, the country's output might exceed one million barrels a day in May.

Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members fear that a price cut by Nigeria could trigger a general drop in oil prices.



Shugu Shagari

Drug Firms Crowd Market With New Anti-Arthritics

(Continued from Page 7)

of being the first once-a-day medications, but paralyzing this convenience into market share is no small task.

"Really, nothing works great, so there's a high level of switching from one drug to another," Mr. MacCallum of Paine Webber said

in explaining why Pfizer's renowned marketing organization could give Feldene an early edge.

The market is thought to be more than \$700 million this year and growing nearly 20 percent annually. Some of the growth is attributed to the rising number of old people. Another factor is the switch of aspirin users to prescription drugs, which cost more but can deliver the needed dosages in fewer pills and are easier on the stomach.

Although analysts believe that aspirin will be the real loser — though with little visible impact on its vast market — the new anti-arthritis will be competing most with Upjohn's Motrin, Syntex's Naprosyn and Merck's Cimoril. Upjohn and Syntex have the most at stake.

Motrin is the prescription market leader, with perhaps 30 percent of total sales last year. Although sales are still growing, Motrin is seen as "archaic" by Mr. MacCallum and vulnerable by many others because it is one of the oldest of the anti-arthritics and must be taken four to six times a day. To add to Upjohn's problems, Boots, the British company that first formulated the compound, has introduced a low-priced version of Motrin under the trade name of Rufen through its U.S. subsidiary.

Motrin has accounted for a third or more of Upjohn's profits in recent quarters, according to Frederic Greenberg, an analyst at Goldman Sachs.

On the bright side, Motrin has been cleared for use as a general painkiller. And, an Upjohn spokesman said, experience in Canada with the introduction of Feldene indicated that its impact was to expand the total market and take some sales from Naprosyn and Cimoril, twice-a-day drugs that had already taken from Motrin those users who wanted to take fewer pills.

Headaches on Latin American Credits Persist for Bankers

(Continued from Page 7)

which to try to do a deal," said a senior loan officer at another U.S. bank. "I'd expect banks to try to stall for as long as possible" on making a commitment. Another banker agreed: "With so many problems elsewhere, it's just not the time to do a deal."

U.S. bankers are becoming even more reticent than they were as a result of Washington's support for Britain, which includes branding Argentina the "aggressor." The United States has halted shipments of military equipment to Argentina and has suspended Export-Import Bank and Agriculture Department approval of any new loans or loan guarantees to Argentina for the purchase of U.S. products.

While Washington has not stopped normal commercial exports or financial transactions, U.S. bankers make clear that they are very worried about an Argentine default.

"It's the moment of truth," one banker groaned during the week-end. "Either Argentina gives up or it does something very stupid."

Some of the smaller European banks active in the syndicated loan market indicate that they have no desire to increase their commitments at present. "We are preoccu-

pied with the risks, which are increasing sharply," the head of one such bank said.

"As long as the problems came along one at a time — Turkey, Zaire, North Korea, even Poland — banks felt quite comfortable about facing them. But increasingly the danger of a generalized crisis seems to be looming. We are adopting a defensive strategy," he said.

But the major banks profess to see no worry, at least about the availability of cash. "The Japanese are sustaining the level of business," the top officer of one U.S. bank said. "Like everyone else they are shut out on Latin America and that leaves lots of firepower looking for business elsewhere."

Whether this explains the very successful syndication of a loan for Greece is not clear. But the loan did better than managers had dared hoped and has been increased a token \$10 million to \$550 million. Some \$82 million was reportedly raised in general syndication, allowing managers to reduce their take to \$20 million from the expected \$30 million and co-managers to reduce theirs to \$10 million from \$15 million.

Bankers say Greece was wise in

acceding to demands that it not squeeze for the tightest possible terms. They compare the loan to those of Portugal and Spain, which are both very tightly priced and moving very slowly.

The Portuguese electricity utility EDP is expected to return to the market for another \$100 million as soon as the government's \$300-million, eight-year loan is completed. EDP is expected to pay a margin of ½ point over Libor for the first six years and ½ point for the final two years.

Return of the French

Austria has finally mandated its \$400-million loan to a group of Austrian banks. The eight-year transaction will have no wrinkles such as a floating rate note as suggested here a week ago. But the maturity is two years less than Austria got a year ago. The margin will remain at ½ point over Libor but the fees reportedly will be sweeter than the ¼ percent paid last time. The exact size is to be negotiated at a managers' meeting this week.

France is expected to return to the market shortly. Credit National is rumored to be seeking up to \$600 million. "It will not be an or-

thodox Libor deal," one banker said. Sri Lanka is tapping the market for \$100 million, offering ½ point over Libor for the first two years and ½ point for the final six, about ½ point less than it paid last year.

Managers of the planned \$1-billion credit to help finance India's Arisea steel plant have proposed a 10-year loan with interest set at ½ point over Libor for the first seven years and ½ point thereafter.

From Sweden, L.M. Ericsson is expected to tap the market for \$30 million.

In Italy, Finsider is seeking \$30

million for five years, offering a margin of ½ point over Libor for the first two years and ½ point for the final three. IMI is to be next to tap the market, reportedly for \$150 million.

Gulf Oil announced that it has reduced its acquisition credit line to \$1 billion from \$5 billion, decreasing the commitment fees on that so-far-unused credit by some 80 percent from the previous \$10 million net of tax. Gulf said the move "does not alter our desire to make a major acquisition if the right opportunity comes along." The company has another \$1-billion line of credit available for working capital requirements.

Focus of Currency Market

(Continued from Page 7)

million of seven-year notes bearing a coupon of 14 percent. Priced at a steep discount of 92½ the notes were sold to yield 15.85 percent.

IC Industries also sold a separate issue of 225,000 warrants, at \$25 each, which over the next 2½ years can be used to purchase zero-coupon bonds of May 15, 1994, at a yield on remaining life of 14½ percent. Alternatively, over the next four years, the warrants can be used to purchase IC's common stock at \$50 a share.

In the floating-rate sector, Indonesia is offering \$200 million of 10-year notes, which can be redeemed after seven years if investors desire. Interest will be set at ¼-point over the six-month interbank rate and is guaranteed to be at least 3¼ percent.

Bank of Baroda, the second largest bank in India, is offering \$30 million of seven-year notes with interest set at ¼-quarter point over the six-month interbank rate and guaranteed to be at least 7 percent. Investors can redeem the notes after four years. A purchase fund to operate if the secondary market price falls below par will buy back up to \$3 million in the first year and \$1.5 million in the second year.

Bancomer, Mexico's largest privately owned bank, sold \$50 million of eight-year notes with interest set at ½-point over the six-month interbank rate and guaran-

teed to not fall below 5½ percent. A sinking fund starting in 1986 will produce an average life of six years.

The first U.S. convertible since January is being offered by American Medical International. The small \$25-million, 15-year issue is being offered at par bearing a semiannual coupon of 9½ percent. The bonds are convertible into AMI's shares at an anticipated premium of 15 percent over the price prevailing when final terms are set May 5.

In the Deutsche mark sector, the 100 million DM issue for Philip Morris is well oversubscribed. The eight-year bonds, indicated with a coupon of 8¼ percent, will be priced Monday but were quoted in Frankfurt at a quarter-point premium. The paper is expected to be priced over par.

The World Bank offered 200 million DM of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 8¼ percent.

This week will be especially busy, with a new issue launched every day except Tuesday. First will be a 100-million-DM issue for Iceland, which is expected to offer 10-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 9½ percent.

To Our Readers

Extroband volume and yield figures were not available Sunday due to transmission problems.

British Oil Production Increased During '81

The Associated Press

LONDON — British oil production rose 8.9 million tons last year to 89.4 million, exceeding domestic demand, the Energy Department has reported.

Revenue from the sale of oil produced in the North Sea amounted to 12.3 billion pounds in 1981, while gas sales totaled 800 million pounds, the department said Thursday. Investment in oil and gas production totaled 2.8 billion pounds, boosting total investment since North Sea production started to 26 billion pounds.

Japan Joblessness Rises

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's unadjusted unemployment in March rose to 1.47 million from 1.35 million in February and was up from 1.42 million a year earlier, the government said Thursday. The seasonally adjusted ratio of job offers to job seekers in March fell to 0.65 to 1 from 0.68 to 1 in February.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price	May	Aug.	Nov.
320	19.00-21.00	34.00-37.00	44.00-47.00
330	2.00-2.00	22.00-25.00	36.00-39.00
340	5.00-5.00	14.00-17.00	29.00-32.00
350	0.50-1.50	8.00-11.00	20.00-23.00
360	0.75-0.75	4.00-5.00	13.00-14.00

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PORTRAIT OF A LEADER

ASSETS	Balance sheet as at		Rate of increase %
	1.1.1982	1.1.1981	
Cash and due from banks	439,937,781	191,628,025	129.6
Reserve requirements	281,710,771	170,397,554	65.3
Investment securities	109,538,280	60,707,905	81.1
Loans	539,387,022	476,704,268	75.4
Participations	45,493,877	25,758,250	76.6
Bank premises and equipment	27,419,474	20,261,416	35.3
Other assets	281,902,246	210,910,078	33.7
Total assets	2,025,789,451	1,158,368,556	74.9
LIABILITIES			
	1.1.1982	1.1.1981	
Deposits	1,691,502,480	867,172,075	95.1
Central Bank	39,627,602	34,820,777	14.5
Other liabilities	234,657,113	211,888,597	13.1
Total liabilities	1,970,787,195	1,113,881,449	77.0
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
	1.1.1982	1.1.1981	
Capital	18,896,447	18,896,447	
Reserves and Provisions	36,105,809	25,750,860	40.0
Total stockholders' equity	55,002,256	44,647,307	23.1
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	2,025,789,451	1,158,368,556	74.9

PROFIT FOR 1981 (after taxes) \$ 17,192,859

(converted at TL 32.50 = U.S.\$ 1)

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International Bond Prices - Week of April 29

Provided by White Weld Securities, London 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table with columns: Amt, Security, Middle Price, Conv. Pr, Curr. Yield, and various bond details. Includes sub-header (Continued from Page 8).

Convertible Bonds

Table with columns: Amt, Security, Middle Price, Conv. Pr, Curr. Yield, and various convertible bond details.

Table with columns: Amt, Security, Middle Price, Conv. Pr, Curr. Yield, and various bond details.

Table with columns: Amt, Security, Middle Price, Conv. Pr, Curr. Yield, and various bond details.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table with columns: Security, Yield, and other financial metrics.

Explanation of Symbols

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY. EVERYWHERE YOU GO. International Herald Tribune

Table with columns: Amt, Security, Middle Price, Conv. Pr, Curr. Yield, and various bond details.

Over-the-Counter

Large table with multiple columns: Amt, Security, Middle Price, Conv. Pr, Curr. Yield, and various over-the-counter bond details.

Handwritten text in Arabic script.

Islanders Take 2 From Quebec; Canucks Hold Lead Over Chicago

From Agency Dispatches
QUEBEC — Wayne Merrick scored from a scramble with 3:08 remaining in overtime, boosting the New York Islanders to a 3-2 victory Saturday over the Quebec Nordiques.

The two-time defending National Hockey League champions lead the best-of-seven semifinal series, 3-0, and can clinch it with a victory in Quebec on Tuesday. New York leads Quebec 2-2 in the second game of the series Thursday.

In the other semifinal, the Vancouver Canucks took a 2-1 series lead over the Chicago Black Hawks with a 4-3 victory Saturday. Chicago had led the series, 1-1, with a 4-1 victory Thursday.

The fourth game of the first best-of-seven series will be played in Vancouver Tuesday. The fifth game will be in Chicago on Thursday.

The Islanders won their fourth consecutive road game when Merrick potted a loose puck after a lengthy scramble in front of Nordique goalie Daniel Bouchard. Both Bob Nystrom and John Tordella tried to knock the puck into the unguarded cage, but they missed.

Merrick did not and the Islanders got their 18th win in the 23 overtime games they have played. "It helps to have the experience," said Merrick, "especially in overtime. I felt very fresh in the overtime period."

The Islanders had carried a 3-2 lead into the third period on Anders Kallur's short-handed goal on a breakaway in the final minute of the second period. But the Nordiques replied at 6:53 of the third period with their third power-play goal of the game when Anton Lander deflected home a Will Pajunen pass.

Four minutes later Mike Bossy scored his 10th of the playoffs for the Islanders, but Quebec connected on another power play with Pajunen tying the score with 5:21 left in regulation time. Pajunen, who had just come out of the penalty box, took a pass from Dale Hunter and fired a 20-foot wrist shot between the legs of New York goaltender Bill Smith.

In the second game of the series, at Uniondale, N.Y., Bossy scored two goals and Bob Bourne added a goal and two assists in the Islanders' victory.

Bourne's second goal broke a 2-2 tie at 17:56 of the second period. Stefan Persson worked the puck to Potvin, who slipped a pass to Bossy for a 20-foot shot to the far side of Bouchard.

Smith kept his team in the game, especially in the 17-shot second period, until the Islanders overwhelmed the Nordiques with their depth and opportunism. Smith made 35 saves, many of them on "point-blank" shots. His best work came in the middle period when he stopped Pajunen, Potvin and Smith.

ter Stastny and Pajunen again within 30 seconds.

In Vancouver, British Columbia, Canucks wingers Curt Fraser and Stan Smyl came out of the penalty box to score goals in Vancouver's victory Saturday.

Fraser scored midway through the second period, 20 seconds after Smyl's goal.

NHL PLAYOFFS

serving his penalty, to give Vancouver a 3-2 lead. Smyl then gave the Canucks a 4-2 lead 2:05 into the third period on a breakaway, just seven seconds after his penalty expired.

Smyl, who set up Neil Belland's goal in the first period, stepped out of the penalty box to pick up a loose puck and raced in to beat Chicago goaltender Murray Bannerman with a low shot.

"Bannerman has always been a standup goaltender and I was thinking that when I scored the fourth goal," said Smyl. "It was just one of those breaks."

The Canucks were fined \$10,000 and Neilson was fined \$1,000 by the National Hockey League as a result of the towel-waving incident.

After Smyl's goal, the Hawks closed the deficit to 4-3 on Rick Paterson's marker at 3:14. But Chicago did not have any more scoring chances as the Vancouver defense tightened in front of goal-keeper Richard Brodeur.

In the second game of the series at Chicago, the Black Hawks beat the Canucks, 4-1, in fight-filled game.

Dennis Savard lead Chicago to two third-period goals and Glen Sharpley added a goal and an assist in the penalty-laden contest. Officials called 190 minutes of penalties — 152 in the final period.

After Savard's second goal that gave the Hawks a 3-1 lead, fights broke out all over the ice and referee Bob Myers cleared the ice by handing each team three 10-minute misconduct penalties, a major and a minor. Vancouver was then assessed a bench penalty when players waved white towels at the officials and acting coach Roger Neilson left the ice.

The Canucks were fined \$10,000 and Neilson was fined \$1,000 by the National Hockey League as a result of the towel-waving incident.



Canuck Lars Molin pulls down Black Hawk Denis Savard.

Longshot Gato Del Sol Wins Kentucky Derby

By Steven Crist
 New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — It will be remembered as the Topsey-Turvy Derby, the one in which the last finished first. By the end of the mile-and-a-quarter race Saturday at Churchill Downs, Gato del Sol had come from last place in a field of 19 to win the 108th Kentucky Derby.

So it was only fitting with the mood of surprising reversals that Eddie Gregson, the winner's trainer, said that Gato del Sol will probably not run in the Preakness Stakes on May 15.

Gato del Sol, a son of Cougar whose name in Spanish means "cat of the sun," was 2½ lengths the best of Laser Light, who tipped Reinvested by a neck for second. The three had been running in that the reverse of that order — but the back of the pack — coming out of the first turn, when Gato del Sol was 19th, Laser Light was 18th and Reinvested 17th.

Gato del Sol carried Eddie Delahoussaye through the ten furlongs in 2:02.2/5 seconds, creditable time for a Derby field that had been considered the weakest in recent years. He returned \$44.40 for \$2 to win. Laser Light, ridden by Eddie Maple, was sent off at the uprisingly generous odds of 18-1. Reinvested, with Don MacBeth aboard, was one of eight horses considered the worst in the race by the handicappers, so he ran as part of the mutuel field.

The three favorites ran to their form for the first mile of the race,

then tired to drop back. Air Forbes won, the 5-2 choice of the 141,009 in attendance, finished seventh. El Baba, the morning-line favorite, second in the betting at 3-1, was 11th, and Muttering, the third pick at 4-1, was fifth.

Gato del Sol is owned and was bred in Kentucky by Arthur Hancock 3d and Leone Peters. Otherwise, the gray colt's victory was a California production. Delahoussaye and Gregson do their racing in California, as had Gato del Sol until he finished second in the Blue Grass Stakes late last month.

Coupey's Joy, the only filly in the race, broke sharply and led the field through the first mile. She set relatively fast fractions for the first mile before folding quickly. It seemed that the favorites would run to their reputations as El Baba

and Air Forbes won began to move up from second and third.

But suddenly, they were going nowhere and a second flight of horses ran by them as they moved into the final turn. Reinvested snuck his nose in front for a few strides, but Gato del Sol passed him on the outside as they straightened away in the stretch.

Laser Light, who lost ground at almost every opportunity, was moving fastest of all on the outside, but Gato del Sol, under 11 cracks of Delahoussaye's whip, was able to maintain his winning margin.

"His feels so good," he said after the race. "He broke good, I eased him back, and with 19 horses in there I figured I'd be better off losing a little ground in stay in the clear. I remembered that last year

on Woodchopper I got trapped on the inside."

Gato del Sol has now earned \$724,793 in winning three of 13 starts. His two other victories were at Del Mar, where he won a maiden race last August, and the rich Del Mar Futurity a month later.

His sire, Cougar, raced for six years in Chile and North America, winning 20 of his 50 starts and earning \$1,162,725. His dam, Peacefully, is by Jacinto, a son of Bold Ruler.

Maple, who said he had expected to win going into the race, said he might have started moving his colt a little too late.

Angel Cordero, who rode Air Forbes won, and Don MacBeth, who was on El Baba, both said their colts did not really get tired but that the top finishers simply blew past them.

Race Chart of the Kentucky Derby

Horse	Jockey	Post	1/4	1/2	3/4	1m	1 1/4	1 1/2
Gato del Sol	Delahoussaye	21	18	18	19	7:14	4:41	1:28
Laser Light	Albee	18	8	19	17	7:24	4:41	1:41
Reinvested	McBeth	8	18	14	14	7:14	4:41	1:38
Air Forbes	Ed Gregson	2	12	13	12	7:14	4:41	1:38
Muttering	Plancy	4	11	4	5	7:14	4:41	1:38
Rockwell	Vukobratovic	14	12	9	9	7:14	4:41	1:38
Shirley	Conrad	24	7	7	7	7:14	4:41	1:38
El-Mulash's Prince	Hernandez	15	14	6	7	7:14	4:41	1:38
El-Mulash's Prince	Hernandez	15	14	6	7	7:14	4:41	1:38
Coupey's Joy	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Brunetti	1	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
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Coupey's Joy	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Brunetti	1	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
Coupey's Joy	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Brunetti	1	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
Coupey's Joy	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Brunetti	1	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
Coupey's Joy	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Brunetti	1	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
Coupey's Joy	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Brunetti	1	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
El Baba	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14	4:41	1:38
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Coupey's Joy	Monteath	17	14	11	11	7:14		

